# (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

# (19) World Intellectual Property Organization

International Bureau



# 

(43) International Publication Date 26 February 2004 (26.02.2004)

PCT

## (10) International Publication Number WO 2004/016224 A2

(51) International Patent Classification7:

A61K

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2003/025891

- (22) International Filing Date: 19 August 2003 (19.08.2003)
- (25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

60/404,484

19 August 2002 (19.08.2002)

- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): PHAR-MACIA CORPORATION [US/US]; Corporate Patent Department, P.O. Box 1027, St. Louis, MO 63006 (US).
- (72) Inventor; and
- (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): WEINSTEIN, Edward, J. [US/US]; 15449 Highcroft Drive, Chesterfield, MO 63017 (US).
- (74) Agents: BAUER, S. Christopher et al.; Pharmacia Corporation, Corporate Patent Department, P.O. Box 1027, St. Louis, MO 63006 (US).

- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

#### Published:

without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ANTISENSE MODULATION OF VEGF CO-REGULATED CHEMOKINE-1 EXPRESSION

(57) Abstract: Antisense compounds, compositions, and methods are provided for modulating the expression of VEGF Co-regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1). The compositions comprise antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted to nucleic acids encoding VCC-1. Methods of using these compounds for modulation of VCC-1 expression and for treatment of diseases associated with expression of VCC-1 are provided.





# ANTISENSE MODULATION OF VEGF CO-REGULATED 1 8 FEB 2005

# CHEMOKINE-1 EXPRESSION

The present application claims priority under Title 35, United States Code, §119 to United States Provisional application Serial No. 60/404,484, filed August 19, 2002, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety as if written herein.

#### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10

15

30

5

[001] The present invention provides compositions and methods for modulating the expression of VEGF Co-regulated chemokine-1 (VCC-1). In particular, this invention relates to antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, specifically hybridizable with nucleic acids encoding VEGF Co-regulated chemokine-1. Such oligonucleotides have been shown to modulate the expression of VEGF Co-regulated chemokine-1.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

20 [002] Angiogenesis is the growth of new capillary blood vessels from pre-existing vessels and capillaries and is crucial in a large number of processes, such as wound repair, embryonic development, and the growth of solid tumors. In neovascularization, endothelial cells will undergo migration, elongation, proliferation, and orientation leading to lumen formation, re-establishment of a basement membrane and eventual anastomosis with other vessels (Patan, S., 2000 J. Neurooncol. 50(1-2): 1-15).

[003] Cytokines are small proteins that bind to cell surface receptors in order to modulate activity of a variety of cells. VCC-1 appears to be a CXC chemokine, which is a sub-family of the cytokines, named due to their conserved Cys-Xaa-Cys sequence near the N-terminus of the protein. Family members also contain two additional conserved cysteine residues and are roughly 70 - 130 amino acids in size. They are secreted proteins with a leader sequence of 20 - 25 amino acids, which is cleaved off before release. A characteristic three-dimensional folding of

30

affinity.

the chemokines is stabilized by the disulfide bonds that form between the conserved cysteine 1 and cysteine 2 and between cysteine 3 and cysteine 4 (reviewed in Baggiolini, M., 2001 *J. Int. Med.* 250: 91-104).

[004] Among the known CXC chemokines are interleukin-8 (IL-8), γ5 interferon-inducible protein 10 (IP-10), platelet factor 4 (PF4), monokine induced by γ-interferon (MIG), epithelial neutrophil activating protein-78 (ENA-78), the growth related oncogene peptides (GRO) GRO-α, GRO-β and GRO-γ, and others. These proteins mediate a diverse number of activities including activation of neutrophils, induction of chemotaxis, induction of angiogenesis and tumorigenesis, as well as inhibition of angiogenesis and tumorigenesis (Belperio, J.A., et al., 2000 J. Leuk. Bio. 68: 1-8).

[005] All of the biological effects of chemokines are exerted through their interaction with a cell surface receptor. There are six CXC chemokine receptors (CXCRs) identified to date (reviewed by Horuk et al., 2001 *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* 12: 313-335). The CXCRs are members of the superfamily of serpentine proteins that signal through heterotrimeric G-proteins. These proteins have been shown to possess the ability to bind multiple chemokines with high

[006] The regulation of angiogenesis is controlled at least in part by
angiostatic and angiogenic cytokines. IL-8 has been shown to mediate endothelial cell chemotactic and proliferative activity in vitro (Strieter R.M., et al., 1992, Am. J. Pathol. 141: 1279-1284 and Koch, A.E., et al., 1992 Science 258:1798-1801). In contrast, IP-10, MIG, and PF4 have been found to have angiostatic properties both in vitro and in vivo (Maione, T.E., et al., 1990, Science 247: 77-79; Strieter, R.M., et al., 1995, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 210(1): 51-57; and Arenberg, DA, et al., 1997 Methods Enzymol 283: 190-220).

[007] Since tumor growth is dependent upon angiogenesis, it follows that CXC chemokines play a role in growth and metastasis of tumors. The clearest example of angiogenic chemokines modulating tumorigenesis and growth was shown by over-expression of GRO  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  in human melanocytes, which lead to an anchorage-independent growth phenotype *in vitro* and the ability to form tumors *in vivo* in nude mice (Luan, J., *et al.*, 1997, *J. Leukoc. Bio.* 62: 588-597 and Owen,

10

15

20

25

30

J.D., et al., 1997 Int. J. Cancer 73: 94-103). Furthermore, both IL-8 and ENA-78 expression in non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) has been correlated with tumor angiogenesis (Yatsunami, J., et al., 1997, Cancer Lett. 120: 101-108, and Arenberg, DA, et al., 1998 J. Clin. Invest. 102: 465-472).

[008] Other CXC chemokines appear to either inhibit tumor cell growth or induce necrosis of tumor cells. Nude mice with Burkitt's tumor subcutaneously implanted were inoculated daily with recombinant MIG. This consistently caused tumor necrosis with vascular damage (Sgadari, C., et al., 1997 Blood 89(8): 2635-). The same was seen in Burkitt's tumor bearing nude mice treated with IP-10 (Sgadari, C., et al., 1996 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93:13791-13796). SCID mice bearing NSCLC tumors and treated with MIG also show growth inhibition, decreased numbers of metastasis, and a decrease in tumor-derived vessel density (Addison, C.L., et al., 2000 Hum. Gene Ther. 11: 247-261).

[009] Antisense technology is emerging as an effective means for reducing the expression of specific gene products and may therefore prove to be uniquely useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic, and research applications for the modulation of VCC-1 expression.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding VCC-1, and which modulate the expression of VCC-1. Pharmaceutical and other compositions comprising the antisense compounds of the invention are also provided. Further provided are methods of modulating the expression of VCC-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissues with one or more of the antisense compounds or compositions of the invention. Further provided are methods of treating an animal, particularly a human, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of VCC-1 by administering a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more of the antisense compounds or compositions of the invention.



#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows the cDNA sequence and the VCC-1 protein sequence encoded therefrom.

5

10

15

20

25

30

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011]The present invention employs oligomeric antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, for use in modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding VCC-1, ultimately modulating the amount of VCC-1 produced. This is accomplished by providing antisense compounds, which specifically hybridize with one or more nucleic acids encoding VCC-1. As used herein, the terms "target nucleic acid" and "nucleic acid encoding VCC-1" encompass DNA encoding VCC-1, RNA (including pre-mRNA and mRNA) transcribed from such DNA, and also cDNA derived from such RNA. The specific hybridization of an oligomeric compound with its target nucleic acid interferes with the normal function of the nucleic acid. This modulation of function of a target nucleic acid by compounds, which specifically hybridize to it, is generally referred to as "antisense". The functions of DNA to be interfered with include replication and transcription. The functions of RNA to be interfered with include all vital functions such as, for example, translocation of the RNA to the site of protein translation, translation of protein from the RNA, splicing of the RNA to yield one or more mRNA species, and catalytic activity which may be engaged in or facilitated by the RNA. The overall effect of such interference with target nucleic acid function is modulation of the expression of VCC-1. In the context of the present invention, "modulation" means either an increase (stimulation) or a decrease (inhibition) in the expression of a gene. In the context of the present invention, inhibition is the preferred form of modulation, of gene expression and mRNA is a preferred target. [0012] It is preferred to target specific nucleic acids for antisense. "Targeting" an antisense compound to a particular nucleic acid, in the context of this invention, is a multistep process. The process usually begins

10

15

20

25

30

with the identification of a nucleic acid sequence whose function is to be modulated. This may be, for example, a cellular gene (or mRNA transcribed from the gene) whose expression is associated with a particular disorder or disease state, or a nucleic acid molecule from an infectious agent. In the present invention, the target is a nucleic acid molecule encoding VCC-1. The targeting process also includes determination of a site or sites within this gene for the antisense interaction to occur such that the desired effect, e.g., detection or modulation of expression of the protein, will result. Within the context of the present invention, a preferred intragenic site is the region encompassing the translation initiation or termination codon of the open reading frame (ORF) of the gene. Since, as is known in the art, the translation initiation codon is typically 5'-AUG (in transcribed mRNA molecules; 5'-ATG in the corresponding DNA molecule), the translation initiation codon is also referred to as the "AUG codon," the "start codon" or the "AUG start codon". A minority of genes have a translation initiation codon having the RNA sequence 5'-GUG, 5'-UUG or 5'-CUG, and 5'-AUA, 5'-ACG and 5'-CUG have been shown to function in vivo. Thus, the terms "translation initiation codon" and "start codon" can encompass many codon sequences, even though the initiator amino acid in each instance is typically methionine (in eukaryotes) or formylmethionine (in prokaryotes). It is also known in the art that eukaryotic and prokaryotic genes may have two or more alternative start codons, any one of which may be preferentially utilized for translation initiation in a particular cell type or tissue, or under a particular set of conditions. In the context of the invention, "start codon" and "translation initiation codon" refer to the codon or codons that are used in vivo to initiate translation of an mRNA molecule transcribed from a gene encoding VCC-1, regardless of the sequence(s) of such codons. [0013] It is also known in the art that a translation termination codon (or "stop codon") of a gene may have one of three sequences, i.e. 5'-UAA, 5'-UAG and 5'-UGA (the corresponding DNA sequences are 5'-TAA, 5'-TAG and 5'-TGA, respectively). The terms "start codon region" and "translation initiation codon region "refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either

10

15

20

25

30

direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation initiation codon. Similarly, the terms "stop codon region" and "translation termination codon region "refer to a portion of such an mRNA or gene that encompasses from about 25 to about 50 contiguous nucleotides in either direction (i.e., 5' or 3') from a translation termination codon.

[0014] The open reading frame (ORF) or "coding region," which is known in the art to refer to the region between the translation initiation codon and the translation termination codon, is also a region which may be targeted effectively. Other target regions include the 5' untranslated region (5'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 5' direction from the translation initiation codon, and thus including nucleotides between the 5' cap site and the translation initiation codon of an mRNA or corresponding nucleotides on the gene, and the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR), known in the art to refer to the portion of an mRNA in the 3' direction from the translation termination codon, and thus including nucleotides between the translation termination codon and 3' end of an mRNA or corresponding nucleotides on the gene. The 5' cap of an mRNA comprises an N7-methylated guanosine residue joined to the 5'-most residue of the mRNA via a 5'-5' triphosphate linkage. The 5' cap region of an mRNA is considered to include the 5' cap structure itself as well as the first 50 nucleotides adjacent to the cap. The 5' cap region may also be a preferred target region.

[0015] Although some eukaryotic mRNA transcripts are directly translated, many contain one or more regions, known as "introns," which are excised from a transcript before it is translated. The remaining (and therefore translated) regions are known as "exons" and are spliced together to form a continuous mRNA sequence. mRNA splice sites, i.e., intron-exon junctions, may also be preferred target regions, and are particularly useful in situations where aberrant splicing is implicated in disease, or where an overproduction of a particular mRNA splice product is implicated in disease. Aberrant fusion junctions due to rearrangements or deletions are also preferred targets. It has also been found that introns can also be

15

20

25

30



effective, and therefore preferred, target regions for antisense compounds targeted, for example, to DNA or pre-mRNA.

[0016] Once one or more target sites have been identified, oligonucleotides are chosen which are sufficiently complementary to the target, i.e., hybridize sufficiently well and with sufficient specificity, to give the desired effect.

[0017] In the context of this invention, "hybridization" means hydrogen bonding, which may be Watson-Crick, Hoogsteen or reversed Hoogsteen hydrogen bonding, between complementary nucleoside or nucleotide bases.

For example, adenine and thymine are complementary nucleobases, which pair through the formation of hydrogen bonds. "Complementary," as used herein, refers to the capacity for precise pairing between two nucleotides. For example, if a nucleotide at a certain position of an oligonucleotide is capable of hydrogen bonding with a nucleotide at the same position of a

DNA or RNA molecule, then the oligonucleotide and the DNA or RNA are considered to be complementary to each other at that position. The oligonucleotide and the DNA or RNA are complementary to each other when a sufficient number of corresponding positions in each molecule are occupied by nucleotides which can hydrogen bond with each other. Thus, "specifically hybridizable" and "complementary" are terms which are used to indicate a sufficient degree of complementarity or precise pairing such that stable and specific binding occurs between the oligonucleotide and the

antisense compound need not be 100% complementary to that of its target nucleic acid to be specifically hybridizable. An antisense compound is specifically hybridizable when binding of the compound to the target DNA or RNA molecule interferes with the normal function of the target DNA or RNA to cause a loss of utility, and there is a sufficient degree of complementarity to avoid non-specific binding of the antisense compound to non-target sequences under conditions in which specific binding is desired, i.e., under physiological conditions in the case of in vivo assays or

therapeutic treatment, and in the case of in vitro assays, under conditions in

DNA or RNA target. It is understood in the art that the sequence of an

which the assays are performed.

10

15

20

25

30



[0018] Antisense compounds are commonly used as research reagents and diagnostics. For example, antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit gene expression with exquisite specificity, are often used by those of ordinary skill to elucidate the function of particular genes. Antisense compounds are also used, for example, to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway. Antisense modulation has, therefore, been harnessed for research use.

[0019] The specificity and sensitivity of antisense is also harnessed by those of skill in the art for therapeutic uses. Antisense oligonucleotides have been employed as therapeutic moieties in the treatment of disease states in animals and man. Antisense oligonucleotides have been safely and effectively administered to humans and numerous clinical trials are presently underway. It is thus established that oligonucleotides can be useful therapeutic modalities that can be configured to be useful in treatment regimes for treatment of cells, tissues and animals, especially humans. In the context of this invention, the term "oligonucleotide" refers to an oligomer or polymer of ribonucleic acid (RNA) or deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) or mimetics thereof. This term includes oligonucleotides composed of naturally occurring nucleobases, sugars and covalent internucleoside (backbone) linkages as well as oligonucleotides having non-naturally occurring portions which function similarly. Such modified or substituted oligonucleotides are often preferred over native forms because of desirable properties such as, for example, enhanced cellular uptake, enhanced affinity for nucleic acid target and increased stability in the presence of nucleases.

[0020] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides that have activity in the cardiovascular, angiogenic, and endothelial assays described herein, and/or whose gene product has been found to be localized to the cardiovascular system, is likely to have therapeutic uses in a variety of cardiovascular, endothelial, and angiogenic disorders, including systemic disorders that affect vessels, such as diabetes mellitus. Its therapeutic utility could include diseases of the arteries, capillaries, veins, and/or lymphatics. Examples of treatments hereunder include treating muscle wasting disease, treating osteoporosis, aiding in implant fixation to stimulate the growth of cells around the implant and therefore facilitate its attachment to its intended site,

10

15

20

25



increasing IGF stability in tissues or in serum, if applicable, and increasing binding to the IGF receptor (since IGF has been shown in vitro to enhance human marrow erythroid and granulocytic progenitor cell growth).

[0021] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be used to inhibit the production of excess connective tissue during wound healing or pulmonary fibrosis if VCC-1 promotes such production. This would include treatment of acute myocardial infarction and heart failure.

[0022] Moreover, the present invention provides the treatment of cardiac hypertrophy, regardless of the underlying cause, by administering a therapeutically effective dose of VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides.

[0023] The treatment for cardiac hypertrophy can be performed at any of its various stages, which may result from a variety of diverse pathologic conditions, including myocardial infarction, hypertension, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, and valvular regurgitation. The treatment extends to all stages of the progression of cardiac hypertrophy, with or without structural damage of the heart muscle, regardless of the underlying cardiac disorder.

[0024] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides would be useful for treatment of disorders where it is desired to limit or prevent angiogenesis. Examples of such disorders include vascular tumors such as hemangioma, tumor angiogenesis, neovascularization in the retina, choroid, or cornea, associated with diabetic retinopathy or premature infant retinopathy or macular degeneration and proliferative vitreoretinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis, ovarian hyperstimulation, psoriasis, endometriosis associated with neovascularization, restenosis subsequent to balloon angioplasty, sear tissue overproduction, for example, that seen in a keloid that forms after surgery, fibrosis after myocardial infarction, or fibrotic lesions associated with pulmonary fibrosis.

[0025] Specific types of diseases are described below, where VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may serve as useful for vascular- related drug targeting or as therapeutic targets for the treatment or prevention of the disorders.

30 [0026] Atherosclerosis is a disease characterized by accumulation of plaques of intimal thickening in arteries, due to accumulation of lipids, proliferation of smooth muscle cells, and formation of fibrous tissue within the arterial wall. The disease can affect large, medium, and small arteries in any organ. Changes in endothelial

25

30



and vascular smooth muscle cell function are known to play an important role in modulating the accumulation and regression of these plaques.

[0027] Hypertension is characterized by raised vascular pressure in the systemic arterial, pulmonary arterial, or portal venous systems. Elevated pressure may result from or result in impaired endothelial function and/or vascular disease.

[0028] Inflammatory vasculitides include giant cell arteritis, Takayasu's arteritis, polyarteritis nodosa (including the microangiopathic form), Kawasaki's disease, microscopic polyarightis, Wegener's granulomatosis, and a variety 101 of infectious-related vascular disorders (including Henoch-Schonlein Prupura).

Altered endothelial cell function has been shown to be important in these diseases.

Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon are characterized by intermittent abnormal impairment of the circulation through the extremities on exposure to cold. Altered endothelial cell function has been shown to be important in this disease.

[0029] Aneurysms are saccular or fusiform dilatations of the arterial or venous tree that are associated with altered endothelial cell and/or vascular smooth muscle cells.

[0030] Arterial restenosis (restenosis of the arterial wall) may occur following angioplasty as a result of alteration in the function and proliferation of endothelial and vascular smooth muscle cells.

20 [0031] Thrombophlebitis and lymphangitis are inflammatory disorders of veins and lymphatics, respectively, that may result from, and/or in, altered endothelial cell function. Similarly, lymphedema is a condition involving impaired lymphatic vessels resulting from endothelial cell function.

[0032] The family of benign and malignant vascular tumors is characterized by abnormal proliferation and growth of cellular elements of the vascular system. For example, lymphangiomas are benign tumors of the lymphatic system that are congenital, often cystic, malformations of the lymphatics that usually occur in newborns.

[0033] Cystic tumors tend to grow into the adjacent tissue. Cystic tumors usually occur in the cervical and axillary region. They can also occur in the soft tissue of the extremities. The main symptoms are dilated, sometimes reticular, structured lymphatics and lymphocysts surrounded by connective tissue.

30



[0034] Lymphangiomas are assumed to be caused by improperly connected embryonic lymphatics or their deficiency. The result is impaired local lymph drainage.

[0035] Another use for VCC-1 antisense antagonists is in the prevention of 5 tumor angiogenesis, which involves vascularization of a tumor to enable it to growth and/or metastasize. This process is dependent on the growth of new blood vessels. Examples of neoplasms and related conditions that involve tumor angiogenesis include breast carcinomas, lung carcinomas, gastric carcinomas, esophageal carcinomas, colorectal carcinomas, liver carcinomas, ovarian 10 carcinomas, thecomas, arrhenoblastomas, cervical carcinomas, endometrial carcinoma, endometrial hyperplasia, endometriosis, fibrosarcomas, choriocarcinoma, head and neck cancer, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, laryngeal carcinomas, hepatoblastoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, skin carcinomas, hemangioma, cavernous hemangioma, hemangioblastoma, pancreas carcinomas, 15 retinoblastoma, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, Schwannoma, oligodendroglioma, medulloblastoma, neuroblastomas, rhabdomyosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, leiomyosarcomas, urinary tract carcinomas, thyroid carcinomas, Wilm's tumor, renal cell carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, abnormal vascular proliferation associated with phakomatoses, edema (such as that associated with brain tumors), and Meigs' 20 syndrome.

[0036] Healing of trauma such as wound healing and tissue repair is also a targeted use for VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides. Formation and regression of new blood vessels is essential for tissue healing and repair. This category includes bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament, and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions, and ulcers.

[0037] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides that induce cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed have application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. De novo bone formation induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or

20

25

30



oncologic, resection-induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

[0038] It is expected that VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, or endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal, or cardiac), and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired

tissue to regenerate.

10 [0039] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage. Also, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells, or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring to allow normal

[0040] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also be used in the treatment of periodontal diseases and in other tooth-repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells, or induce differentiation of progenitors of bone-forming cells VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes, since blood vessels

play an important role in the regulation of bone turnover and growth.

[0041] Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides is tendon/ligament formation. A protein that induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities, and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation may have prophylactic use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. De novo tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of

10

20

30



VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides contributes to the repair of congenital, traumainduced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions herein may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-

- forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors ex vivo for return in vivo to effect tissue repair. The compositions herein may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.
  - [0042] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also be administered prophylactically to patients with cardiac hypertrophy, to prevent the progression of the condition, and avoid sudden death, including death of asymptomatic patients.
- Such preventative therapy is particularly warranted in the case of patients diagnosed with massive left ventricular cardiac hypertrophy (a maximal wall thickness of 35 mm. or more in adults, or a comparable value in children), or in instances when the hemodynamic burden on the heart is particularly strong.
  - [0043] VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may also be useful in the management of atrial fibrillation, which develops in a substantial portion of patients diagnosed with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Further indications include angina, myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure. Additional non-neoplastic conditions include psoriasis, diabetic and other proliferative retinopathies including retinopathy of prematurity,
- retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, chronic inflammation, lung inflammation, nephrotic syndrome, preeclampsia, ascites, pericardial effusion (such as that associated with pericarditis), and pleural effusion.
  - [0044] In view of the above, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides, which are shown to alter or impact endothelial cell function, proliferation, and/or form, are likely to play an important role in the etiology and pathogenesis of many or all of the disorders noted above, and as such can serve as



therapeutic targets to augment or inhibit these processes or for vascularrelated drug targeting in these disorders.

## Combination Therapies

The effectiveness of VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides in preventing or treating the disorder in question may be improved by administering the active agent serially or in combination with another agent that is effective for those purposes, either in the same composition or as separate compositions. For example, for treatment of cardiac hypertrophy, VCC-1 antisense therapy can be combined with the administration of inhibitors of known cardiac myocyte hypertrophy factors, e.g., inhibitors of cc-adrenergic agonists such as phenylephrine; endothelin-1 inhibitors such as BOSENTAN™ and MOXONODIN™; inhibitors to CT- I (US Pat. No. 5,679,545); inhibitors to LIF; ACE inhibitors; des- aspartate-angiotensin I inhibitors (U.S. Pat. No. 5,773,415), and angiotensin II inhibitors.

15 [0046] For treatment of cardiac hypertrophy associated with hypertension, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with Padrenergic receptor blocking agents, e.g., propranolol, timolol, tertalolol, carteolol, nadolol, betaxolol, penbutolol, acetobutolol, atenolol, metoprolol, or carvedilol; ACE inhibitors, e.g., quinapril, captopril, enalapril, ramipril, benazepril, fosinopril, 20 or lisinopril; diuretics, e.g., chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, methylchlothiazide, benzthiazide, dichlorphenamide, acetazolamide, or indapamide; and/or calcium channel blockers, e.g., diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil, or nicardipine. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the therapeutic agents identified herein by their generic names are commercially 25 available, and are to be administered following the manufacturers' instructions for dosage, administration, adverse effects, contraindications, etc. 119 See, e.z., Physicians' Desk Reference (Medical Economics Data Production Co.: Montvale, N.J., 1997), 51 st Edition. Preferred candidates for combination therapy in the treatment of hypertrophic cardiormyopathy are P-adrenergic-blocking drugs (e.g., 30 propranolol, timolol, tertalolol, carteolol, nadolol, betaxolol, penbutolol, acetobutolol, atenolol, metoprolol, or carvedilol), verapamil, difedipine, or diltiazem. Treatment of hypertrophy associated with high blood pressure may require the use of antihypertensive drug therapy, using calcium channel blockers,

10

15

20

fosinopril, or lisinopril.



e.g., diltiazem, nifedipine, verapamil, or nicardipine; P-adrenergic blocking agents; diuretics, e.g., chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, methylchlothiazide, benzthiazide, dichlorphenamide, acetazolamide, or indapamide; and/or ACE-inhibitors, e. g., quinapril, captopril, enalapril, ramipril, benazepril,

[0047] For other indications, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as EGF, PDGF, TGF- or TGF-, IGF, FGF, and CTGF.

[0048] In addition, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides used to treat cancer may be combined with cytotoxic, chemotherapeutic, or growth-inhibitory agents as identified above. Also, for cancer treatment, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides are suitably administered serially or in combination with radiological treatments, whether involving irradiation or administration of radioactive substances.

[0049] The effective amounts of the therapeutic agents administered in combination with VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides thereof will be at the physician's, or veterinarian's discretion. Dosage administration and adjustment is done to achieve maximal management of the conditions to be treated. For example, for treating hypertension, these amounts ideally take into account use of diuretics or digitalis, and conditions such as hyper- or hypotension, renal impairment, etc. The dose will additionally depend on such factors as the type of the therapeutic agent to be used and the specific patient being treated. Typically, the amount employed will be the same dose as that used, if the given therapeutic agent is administered without VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides.

25 [0050] For treatment of breast carcinoma, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, Trastuzumab (Herceptin) with chemotherapy, paclitaxel, docetaxel, epirubicin, mitoxantrone, topotecan, capecitabine, vinorelbine, thiotepa, vincristine, vinblastine, carboplatin or cisplatin, plicamycin, anastrozole, letrozole, exemestane, toremifine, or progestins.

[0051] For treatment of acute lymphocytic leukemia, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to,

30



doxorubicin, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, teniposide, allopurinol, or autologous bone marrow transplantation.

[0052] For treatment of acute myelocytic and myelomonocytic leukemia, VCC-1, antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not

- limited to, gemtuzumab ozogamicin (Mylotarg), mitoxantrone, idarubicin, etoposide, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, azacitidine, amsacrine, methotrexate, doxorubicin, tretinoin, allopurinol, leukapheresis, prednisone, or arsenic trioxide for acute promyelocytic leukemia.
- [0053] For treatment of chronic myelocytic leukemia, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, busulfan, mercaptopurine, thioguanine, cytarabine, plicamycin, melphalan, autologous bone marrow transplantation, or allopurinol.
  - [0054] For treatment of chronic lymphocytic leukemia, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, vincristine, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, cladribine (2-chlorodeoxyadenosine; CdA), allogeneic bone marrow transplant, androgens, or allopurinol.
    - [0055] For treatment of multiple myeloma, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, etoposide, cytarabine, alpha interferon, dexamethasone, or autologous bone marrow transplantation.
- 20 [0056] For treatment of carcinoma of the lung (small cell and non-small cell), VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, etoposide, mitomycin, ifosfamide, paclitaxel, irinotecan, or radiation therapy.
- [0057] For treatment of carcinoma of the colon and rectum, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, capecitabine, methotrexate, mitomycin, carmustine, cisplatin, irinotecan, or floxuridine.
  - [0058] For treatment of carcinoma of the kidney, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, alpha interferon, progestins, infusional FUDR, or fluorouracil.
  - [0059] For treatment of carcinoma of the prostate, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to,

10

15

20

25

30



ketoconazole, doxorubicin, aminoglutethimide, progestins, cyclophosphamide, cisplatin, vinblastine, etoposide, suramin, PC-SPES, or estramustine phosphate.

[0060] For treatment of melanoma, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, carmustine, lomustine, melphalan, thiotepa, cisplatin, paclitaxel, tamoxifen, or vincristine.

[0061] For treatment of carcinoma of the ovary, VCC-1 antisense oligonucleotides can be administered in combination with, but not limited to, docetaxel, doxorubicin, topotecan, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, etoposide, or liposomal doxorubicin.

While antisense oligonucleotides are a preferred form of [0062] antisense compound, the present invention comprehends other oligomeric antisense compounds, including but not limited to oligonucleotide mimetics such as are described below. The antisense compounds in accordance with this invention preferably comprise from about 8 to about 30 nucleobases (i.e. from about 8 to about 30 linked nucleo sides). Particularly preferred antisense compounds are antisense oligonucleotides, even more preferably those comprising from about 12 to about 25 nucleobases. As is known in the art, a nucleoside is a base-sugar combination. The base portion of the nucleoside is normally a heterocyclic base. The two most common classes of such heterocyclic bases are the purines and the pyrimidines. Nucleotides are nucleosides that further include a phosphate group covalently linked to the sugar portion of the nucleoside. For those nucleosides that include a pentofuranosyl sugar, the phosphate group can be linked to either the 2', 3' or 5' hydroxyl moiety of the sugar. In forming oligonucleotides, the phosphate groups covalently link adjacent nucleosides to one another to form a linear polymeric compound. In turn the respective ends of this linear polymeric structure can be further joined to form a circular structure, however, open linear structures are generally preferred. Within the oligonucleotide structure, the phosphate groups are commonly referred to as forming the internucleoside backbone of the oligonucleotide. The normal I linkage or backbone of RNA and DNA is a 3' to 5' phosphodiester linkage. Specific examples of preferred antisense compounds useful in [0063] this invention include oligonucleotides containing modified backbones or

10

30

to be oligonucleosides.



non-natural internucleoside linkages. As defined in this specification, oligonucleotides having modified backbones include those that retain a phosphorus atom in the backbone and those that do not have a phosphorus atom in the backbone. For the purposes of this specification, and as sometimes referenced in the art, modified oligonucleotides that do not have a phosphorus atom in their internucleoside backbone can also be considered

[0064] Preferred modified oligonucleotide backbones include, for example, phosphorothioates, chiral phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, aminoalkylphosphotriesters, methyl and other alkyl phosphonates including 3'alkylene phosphonates and chiral phosphonates, phosphinates, phosphoramidates including 3'-amino phosphoramidate and aminoalkylphosphoramidates, thionophosphoramidates, thionoalkylphosphorates, and

boranophosphates having normal 3'-5' linkages, 2'-5' linked analogs of these, and those having inverted polarity wherein the adjacent pairs of nucleoside units are linked 3'-5' to 5'-3' or 2'-5' to 5'-2'. Various salts, mixed salts and free acid forms are also included.

[0065] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above phosphorus-containing linkages include, but are not limited to, U.S. 3,687,808; 4,469,863; 4,476,301; 5,023,243; 5,177,196; 5,188,897; 5,264,423; 5,276,019; 5,278,302; 5,286,717; 5,321,131; 5,399,676; 5,405,939; 5,453,496; 5,455,233; 5,466,677; 5,476,925; 5,519,126; 5,536,821; 5,541,306; 5,550,111; 5,563,253; 5,571,799; 5,587,361; and 5,625,050, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0066] Preferred modified oligonucleotide backbones that do not include a phosphorus atom therein have backbones that are formed by short chain alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, mixed heteroatom and alkyl or cycloalkyl internucleoside linkages, or one or more short chain heteroatomic or heterocyclic internucleoside linkages. These include those having morpholino linkages (formed in part from the sugar portion of a nucleoside); siloxane backbones; sulfide, sulfoxide and sulfone backbones;

formacetyl and thioformacetyl backbones; methylene formacetyl and



thioformacetyl backbones; alkene containing backbones; sulfamate backbones; methyleneimino and methylenehydrazino backbones; sulfonate and sulfonamide backbones; amide backbones; and others having mixed N, O, S and CH<sub>2</sub> component parts.

[0067] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of the above oligonucleosides include, but are not limited to, U.S. 5,034,506; 5,166,315; 5,185,444; 5,214,134; 5,216,141; 5,235,033; 5,264,562; 5,264,564; 5,405,938; 5,434,257; 5,466,677; 5,470,967; 5,489,677; 5,541,307; 5,561,225; 5,596,086; 5,602,240; 5,610,289; 5,602,240;
5,608,046; 5,610,289; 5,618,704; 5,623,070; 5,663,312; 5,633,360; 5,677,437; and 5,677,439, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0068] In other preferred oligonucleotide mimetics, both the sugar and the internucleoside linkage, i.e., the backbone, of the nucleotide units are 15 replaced with novel groups. The base units are maintained for hybridization with an appropriate nucleic acid target compound. One such oligomeric compound, an oligonucleotide mimetic that has been shown to have excellent hybridization properties, is referred to as a peptide nucleic acid (PNA). In PNA compounds, the sugar-backbone of an oligonucleotide is 20 replaced with an amide containing backbone, in particular an aminoethylglycine backbone. The nucleobases are retained and are bound directly or indirectly to aza nitrogen atoms of the amide portion of the backbone. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of PNA compounds include, but are not limited to, U.S. 5,539,082; 5,714,331; 25 and 5,719,262, each of which is herein incorporated by reference. Further teaching of PNA compounds can be found in Nielsen et al., Science, 1991, 254, 1497-1500.

[0069] Most preferred embodiments of the invention are oligonucleotides with phosphorothioate backbones and oligonucleosides with heteroatom backbones, and in particular -CH<sub>2</sub>-NH-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-N (CH<sub>3</sub>) -O-CH<sub>2</sub>- [known as a methylene (methylimino) or MMI backbone], -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-N (CH<sub>3</sub>) -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>- and -O-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- [wherein the native phosphodiester backbone is represented as -O-P-



O-CH<sub>2</sub>-] of the above referenced U.S. patent 5,489,677, and the amide backbones of the above referenced U.S. patent 5,602,240. Also preferred are oligonucleotides having morpholino backbone structures of the above-referenced U.S. patent 5,034,506.

- Modified oligonucleotides may also contain one or more 5 [0070] substituted sugar moieties. Preferred oligonucleotides comprise one of the following at the 2' position: OH; F; O-, S-, or N-alkyl; O-, S-, or N-alkenyl; O-, S- or N-alkynyl; or O-alkyl-O-alkyl, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl and alkynyl may be substituted or unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>10</sub> alkenyl and alkynyl. Particularly preferred are O[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>O]<sub>m</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, 10  $O(CH_2)_n,OCH_3, O(CH_2)_nNH_2, O(CH_2)_nCH_3, O(CH_2)_nONH_2,$  and  $O(CH_{2n}ON[(CH_2)_nCH_3)]_2$  where n and m are from 1 to about 10. Other preferred oligonucleotides comprise one of the following at the 2' position: C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>10</sub>, (lower alkyl, substituted lower alkyl, alkaryl, aralkyl, O-alkaryl or O-aralkyl, SH, SCH3, OCN, Cl, Br, CN, CF3, OCF3, SOCH3, SO2CH3, 15 ONO2, NO2, N3, NH2, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkaryl, aminoalkylamino, polyalkylamino, substituted silyl, an RNA cleaving group, a reporter group, an intercalator, a group for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligonucleotide, or a group for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligonucleotide, and other 20 substituents having similar properties. A preferred modification includes 2' -methoxyethoxy (2'-O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, also known as 2'-O- (2methoxyethyl) or 2'-MOE) (Martin et al., Helv. Chim. Acta, 1995, 78, 486-504) i.e., an alkoxyalkoxy group. A further preferred modification includes 2'-dimethylaminooxyethoxy, i.e., a O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> group, also known as 25 2'-DMAOE, as described in examples herein below, and 2'dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (also known in the art as 2'-Odimethylaminoethoxyethyl or 2'-DMAEOE), i.e., 2'-O-CH2-O-CH2-N
- 30 [0071] Other preferred modifications include 2'-methoxy (2'-O CH<sub>3</sub>), 2'-aminopropoxy (2'-O CH<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub> CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>) and 2'-fluoro (2'-F). Similar modifications may also be made at other positions on the oligonucleotide, particularly the 3' position of the sugar on the 3' terminal nucleotide or in

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, also described in examples herein below.



2'-5' linked oligonucleotides and the 5' position of 5' terminal nucleotide. Oligonucleotides may also have sugar mimetics such as cyclobutyl moieties in place of the pentofuranosyl sugar. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such modified sugar structures include, but are not limited to, U.S.: 4,981,957; 5,118,800; 5,319,080; 5,359,044; 5,393,878; 5,446,137; 5,466,786; 5,514,785; 5,519,134; 5,567,811; 5,576,427; 5,591,722; 5,597,909; 5,610,300; 5,627,053; 5,639,873; 5,646,265; 5,658,873; 5,670,633; and 5,700,920, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

by reference in its entirety. 10 [0072] Oligonucleotides may also include nucleobase (often referred to in the art simply as "base") modifications or substitutions. As used herein, "unmodified" or "natural" nucleobases include the purine bases adenine (A) and guanine (G), and the pyrimidine bases thymine (T), cytosine (C) and uracil (U). Modified nucleobases include other synthetic and natural 15 nucleobases such as 5-methylcytosine (5-me-C), 5-hydroxymethyl cytosine, xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-propyl and other alkyl derivatives of adenine and guanine, 2-thiouracil, 2-thiothymine and 2-thiocytosine, 5halouracil and cytosine, 5-propynyl uracil and cytosine, 6-azo uracil, 20 cytosine and thymine, 5-uracil (pseudouracil), 4-thiouracil, 8-halo, 8-amino, 8-thiol, 8-thioalkyl, 8-hydroxyl and other 8-substituted adenines and guanines, 5-halo particularly 5-bromo, 5-trifluoromethyl and other 5substituted uracils and cytosines, 7-methylquanine and 7-methyladenine, 8azaguanine and 8-azaadenine, 7-deazaguanine and 7-deazaadenine and 3-25 deazaguanine and 3-deazaadenine. Further nucleobases include those disclosed in United States Patent No. 3,687,808, those disclosed in The Concise Encyclopedia Of Polymer Science And Engineering, pages 858-859, Kroschwitz, J.I., ed. John Wiley & Sons, 1990, those disclosed by Englisch et al., Angewandte Chemie, International Edition, 1991, 30, 613, 30 and those disclosed by Sanghvi, Y.S., Chapter 15, Antisense Research and Applications, pages 289-302, Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B. ed., CRC Press, 1993. Certain of these nucleobases are particularly useful for increasing the

binding affinity of the oligomeric compounds of the invention. These

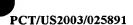
10

15

20

25

30



include 5-substituted pyrimidines, 6-azapyrimidines and N-2, N-6 and O-6 substituted purines, including 2-aminopropyladenine, 5-propynyluracil and 5-propynylcytosine. 5-methylcytosine substitutions have been shown to increase nucleic acid duplex stability by 0.6-1.2°C (Sanghvi, Y.S., Crooke, S.T. and Lebleu, B., eds, *Antisense Research and Applications*, CRC Press, Boca Raton, 1993, pp. 276-278) and are presently preferred base substitutions, even more particularly when combined with 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar modifications.

[0073] Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of certain of the above noted modified nucleobases as well as other modified nucleobases include, but are not limited to, the above noted U.S. 3,687,808, as well as U.S.: 4,845,205; 5,130,302; 5,134,066; 5,175,273; 5,367,066; 5,432,272; 5,457,187; 5,459,255; 5,484,908; 5,502,177; 5,525,711; 5,552,540; 5,587,469; 5,594,121, 5,596,091; 5,614,617; 5,750,692, and 5,681,941, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0074] Another modification of the oligonucleotides of the invention involves chemically linking to the oligonucleotide one or more mojeties or

involves chemically linking to the oligonucleotide one or more moieties or conjugates, which enhance the activity, cellular distribution or cellular uptake of the oligonucleotide. Such moieties include but are not limited to lipid moieties such as a cholesterol moiety (Letsinger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 1989, 86, 6553-6556), cholic acid (Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Let.*, 1994, 4, 1053-1060), a thioether, e.g., hexyl-Stritylthiol (Manoharan et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1992, 660, 306-309; Manoharan et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Let.*, 1993, 3, 2765-2770), a

thiocholesterol (Oberhauser et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 1992, 20, 533-538), an aliphatic chain, e.g., dodecandiol or undecyl residues (Saison-Behmoaras et al., *EMBO J.*, 1991, 10, 1111-1118; Kabanov et al., *FEBS Lett.*, 1990, 259, 327-330; Svinarchuk et al., *Biochimie*, 1993, 75, 49-54), a phospholipid, e.g., di-hexadecyl-rac-glycerol or triethylammonium 1,2-di-O-hexadecyl-rac-glycero-3-H-phosphonate (Manoharan et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36, 365'-3654; Shea et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 1990, 18, 3777-3783), a polyamine or a polyethylene glycol chain (Mancharan et al., *Nucleosides &* 

Nucleotides, 1995, 14, 969-973), or adamantane acetic acid (Manoharan et

[0076]



al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1995, 36, 365'-3654), a palmityl moiety (Mishra et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1995, 1264, 229-237), or an octadecylamine or hexylamino-carbonyl-oxycholesterol moiety (Crooke et al., *J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther.*, 1996, 277, 923-937).

Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of 5 such oligonucleotide conjugates include, but are not limited to, U.S. 4,828,979; 4,948,882; 5,218,105; 5,525,465; 5,541,313; 5,545,730; 5,552,538; 5,578,717, 5,580,731; 5,580,731; 5,591,584; 5,109,124; 5,118,802; 5,138,045; 5,414,077; 5,486,603; 5,512,439; 5,578,718; 5,608,046; 4,587,044; 4,605,735; 4,667,025; 4,762,779; 4,789,737; 10 4,824,941; 4,835,263; 4,876,335; 4,904,582; 4,958,013; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,082,830; 5,112,963; 5,214,136; 5,245,022; 5,254,469; 5,258,506; 5,262,536; 5,272,250; 5,292,873; 5,317,098; 5,371,241, 5,391,723; 5,416,203, 5,451,463; 5,510,475; 5,512,667; 5,514,785; 5,565,552; 5,567,810; 5,574,142; 5,585,481; 5,587,371; 15 5,595,726; 5,597,696; 5,599,923; 5,599,928 and 5,688,941, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

It is not necessary for all positions in a given compound to be

uniformly modified, and in fact more than one of the aforementioned 20 modifications may be incorporated in a single compound or even at a single nucleoside within an oligonucleotide. The present invention also includes antisense compounds, which are chimeric compounds. "Chimeric" antisense compounds or "chimeras," in the context of this invention, are antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, which contain two or more chemically distinct regions, each made up of at least one monomer unit, i.e., 25 a nucleotide in the case of an oligonucleotide compound. These oligonucleotides typically contain at least one region wherein the oligonucleotide is modified so as to confer upon the oligonucleotide increased resistance to nuclease degradation, increased cellular uptake, and/or increased binding affinity for the target nucleic acid. An additional 30 region of the oligonucleotide may serve as a substrate for enzymes capable of cleaving RNA:DNA or RNA:RNA hybrids. By way of example, RNase H is a cellular endonuclease, which cleaves the RNA strand of RNA:DNA

10

15

20

25

30



duplex. Activation of RNase H, therefore, results in cleavage of the RNA target, thereby greatly enhancing the efficiency of oligonucleotide inhibition of gene expression. Consequently, comparable results can often be obtained with shorter oligonucleotides when chimeric oligonucleotides are used, compared to phosphorothioate deoxyoligonucleotides hybridizing to the same target region. Cleavage of the RNA target can be routinely detected by gel electrophoresis and, if necessary, associated nucleic acid hybridization techniques known in the art.

[0077] Chimeric antisense compounds of the invention may be formed as composite structures of two or more oligonucleotides, modified oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides and/or oligonucleotide mimetics as described above. Such compounds have also been referred to in the art as hybrids or gapmers. Representative United States patents that teach the preparation of such hybrid structures include, but are not limited to, U.S. 5,013,830; 5,149,797; 5,220,007; 5,256,775; 5,366,878; 5,403,711;

5,013,830; 5,149,797; 5,220,007; 5,256,775; 5,366,878; 5,403,711; 5,491,133; 5,565,350; 5,623,065; 5,652,355; 5,652,356; and 5,700,922, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0078] The antisense compounds used in accordance with this invention may be conveniently, and routinely made through the well-known technique of solid phase synthesis. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors including, for example, Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Any other means for such synthesis known in the art may additionally or alternatively be employed. It is well known to use similar techniques to prepare oligonucleotides such as the phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives.

[0079] The antisense compounds of the invention are synthesized in vitro and do not include antisense compositions of biological origin, or genetic vector constructs designed to direct the in vivo synthesis of antisense molecules. The compounds of the invention may also be admixed, encapsulated, conjugated or otherwise associated with other molecules, molecule structures or mixtures of compounds, as for example, liposomes, receptor targeted molecules, oral, rectal, topical or other formulations, for assisting in uptake, distribution and/or absorption. Representative United

10

15

20



States patents that teach the preparation of such uptake, distribution and/or absorption assisting formulations include, but are not limited to, U.S. 5,108,921; 5,354,844; 5,416,016; 5,459,127; 5,521,291; 5,543,158; 5,547,932; 5,583,020; 5,591,721; 4,426,330; 4,534,899; 5,013,556; 5,108,921; 5,213,804; 5,227,170; 5,264,221; 5,356,633; 5,395,619; 5,416,016; 5,417,978; 5,462,854; 5,469,854; 5,512,295; 5,527,528;

5,416,016; 5,417,978; 5,462,854; 5,469,854; 5,512,295; 5,527,528; 5,534,259; 5,543,152; 5,556,948; 5,580,575; and 5,595,756, each of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0080] The antisense compounds of the invention encompass any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or salts of such esters, or any other compound which, upon administration to an animal including a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the biologically active metabolite or residue thereof. Accordingly, for example, the disclosure is also drawn to prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention, pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such prodrugs, and other bioequivalents.

[0081] The term "prodrug" indicates a therapeutic agent that is prepared in an inactive form that is converted to an active form (i.e., drug) within the body or cells thereof by the action of endogenous enzymes or other chemicals and/or conditions. In particular, prodrug versions of the oligonucleotides of the invention are prepared as SATE [(S-acetyl-2-thioethyl) phosphate] derivatives according to the methods disclosed in WO 93/24510 to Gosselin et al., published December 9, 1993 or in WO 94/26764 to Imbach et al.

25 [0082] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to physiologically and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention: i.e., salts that retain the desired biological activity of the parent compound and do not impart undesired toxicological effects thereto.
[0083] Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts are formed with metals or amines, such as alkali and alkaline earth metals or organic amines. Examples of metals used as cations are sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and the like. Examples of suitable amines are N, N'-dibenzylethylenediamine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine,



10

15

20

25

30



dicyclohexylamine, ethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, and procaine (see, for example, Berge et al., "Pharmaceutical Salts," J. of Pharma Sci., 1977, 66, 119). The base addition salts of said acidic compounds are prepared by contacting the free acid form with a sufficient amount of the desired base to produce the salt in the conventional manner. The free acid form may be regenerated by contacting the salt form with an acid and isolating the free acid in the conventional manner. The free acid forms differ from their respective salt forms somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to their respective free acid for purposes of the present invention. As used herein, a "pharmaceutical addition salt" includes a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an acid form of one of the components of the compositions of the invention. These include organic or inorganic acid salts of the amines. Preferred acid salts are the hydrochlorides, acetates, salicylates, nitrates and phosphates. Other suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known to those skilled in the art and include basic salts of a variety of inorganic and organic acids, such as, for example, with inorganic acids, such as for example hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid; with organic carboxylic, sulfonic, sulfo or phospho acids or N-substituted sulfamic acids, for example acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, methylmaleic acid, fumaric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, gluconic acid, glucaric acid, glucuronic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, salicylic acid, 4-aminosalicylic acid, 2phenoxybenzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid, embonic acid, nicotinic acid or isonicotinic acid; and with amino acids, such as the 20 alpha-amino acids involved in the synthesis of proteins in nature, for example glutamic acid or aspartic acid, and also with phenylacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, 2-hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, ethane-1,2-disulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methylbenzenesulfoic acid, naphthalene-2sulfonic acid, naphthalene-1,5-disulfonic acid, 2- or 3-phosphoglycerate, glucose-6-phosphate, N-cyclohexylsulfamic acid (with the formation of cyclamates), or with other acid organic compounds, such as ascorbic acid.

10

15

30

[0085]



Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds may also be prepared with a pharmaceutically acceptable cation. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable cations are well known to those skilled in the art and include alkaline, alkaline earth, ammonium and quaternary ammonium cations. Carbonates or hydrogen carbonates are also possible.

[0084] For oligonucleotides, preferred examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts include but are not limited to (a) salts formed with cations such as sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium, calcium, polyamines such as spermine and spermidine, etc.; (b) acid addition salts formed with inorganic acids, for example hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid and the like; (c) salts formed with organic acids such as, for example, acetic acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, gluconic acid, citric acid, malic acid, ascorbic acid, benzoic acid, tannic acid, palmitic acid, alginic acid, polyglutamic acid, naphthalenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, prolyglutamic acid, naphthalenedisulfonic acid, polygalacturonic acid, and the like; and (d) salts formed from elemental anions such as chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

The antisense compounds of the present invention can be utilized

for diagnostics, therapeutics, and prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. For therapeutics, an animal, preferably a human, suspected of having a disease or disorder, which can be treated by modulating the expression of VCC-1, is treated by administering antisense compounds in accordance with this invention. The compounds of the invention can be utilized in pharmaceutical compositions by adding an effective amount of an antisense compound to a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. Use of the antisense compounds and methods of the invention may also be useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation, for example.

[0086] The antisense compounds of the invention are useful for research and diagnostics, because these compounds hybridize to nucleic acids encoding VCC-1, enabling sandwich and other assays to easily be constructed to exploit this fact. Hybridization of the antisense

10

15

20

25

30



oligonucleotides of the invention with a nucleic acid encoding VCC-1 can be detected by means known in the art. Such means may include conjugation of an enzyme to the oligonucleotide, radiolabelling of the oligonucleotide or any other suitable detection means. Kits using such detection means for detecting the level of VCC-1 in a sample may also be prepared.

[0087] The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, which include the antisense compounds of the invention. The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention may be administered in a number of ways depending upon whether local or systemic treatment is desired and upon the area to be treated. Administration may be topical (including ophthalmic and to mucous membranes including vaginal and rectal delivery), pulmonary, e.g., by inhalation or insufflation of powders or aerosols, including by nebulizer; intratracheal, intranasal, epidermal and transdermal), oral or parenteral. Parenteral administration includes intravenous, intraarterial, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal or intramuscular injection or infusion; or intracranial, e.g., intrathecal or intraventricular, administration. Oligonucleotides with at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification are believed to be particularly useful for oral administration.

[0088] Pharmaceutical compositions and formulations for topical administration may include transdermal patches, ointments, lotions, creams, gels, drops, suppositories, sprays, liquids and powders. Conventional pharmaceutical carriers, aqueous, powder or oily bases, thickeners and the like may be necessary or desirable. Coated condoms, gloves and the like may also be useful.

[0089] Compositions and formulations for oral administration include powders or granules, suspensions or solutions in water or non-aqueous media, capsules, sachets or tablets. Thickeners, flavoring agents, diluents, emulsifiers, dispersing aids or binders may be desirable.

[0090] Compositions and formulations for parenteral, intrathecal or intraventricular administration may include sterile aqueous solutions, which may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives such as, but

10

15

20

25

30



not limited to, penetration enhancers, carrier compounds and other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

[0091] Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, solutions, emulsions, and liposome-containing formulations. These compositions may be generated from a variety of components that include, but are not limited to, preformed liquids, self-emulsifying solids and self-emulsifying semisolids.

[0092] The pharmaceutical formulations of the present invention, which may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form, may be prepared according to conventional techniques well known in the pharmaceutical industry. Such techniques include the step of bringing into association the active ingredients with the pharmaceutical carrier(s) or excipient(s). In general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredients with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

[0093] The compositions of the present invention may be formulated into any of many possible dosage forms such as, but not limited to, tablets, capsules, liquid syrups, soft gels, suppositories, and enemas. The compositions of the present invention may also be formulated as suspensions in aqueous, non-aqueous or mixed media. Aqueous suspensions may further contain substances, which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.

[0094] In one embodiment of the present invention the pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated and used as foams. Pharmaceutical foams include formulations such as, but not limited to, emulsions, microemulsions, creams, jellies and liposomes. While basically similar in nature these formulations vary in the components and the consistency of the final product. The preparation of such compositions and formulations is generally known to those skilled in the pharmaceutical and formulation arts and may be applied to the formulation of the compositions of the present invention. Emulsions

[0095] The compositions of the present invention may be prepared and formulated as emulsions. Emulsions are typically heterogenous systems of one liquid dispersed in another in the form of droplets usually exceeding 0.1 μm in diameter. (Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, 5 Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199; Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., Volume 1, p. 245; Block in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 10 volume 2, p. 335; Higuchi et al., in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985, p. 301). Emulsions are often biphasic systems comprising of two immiscible liquid phases intimately mixed and dispersed with each other. In general, emulsions may be either water-in-oil (w/o) or of the oil-in-water (o/w) variety. When an aqueous 15 phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a bulk oily phase the resulting composition is called a water-in-oil (w/o) emulsion. Alternatively, when an oily phase is finely divided into and dispersed as minute droplets into a bulk aqueous phase the resulting composition is called an oil-in-water (o/w) emulsion. Emulsions may contain additional 20 components in addition to the dispersed phases and the active drug, which may be present as a solution in either the aqueous phase, oily phase or itself as a separate phase. Pharmaceutical excipients such as emulsifiers, stabilizers, dyes, and anti-oxidants may also be present in emulsions as needed. Pharmaceutical emulsions may also be multiple emulsions that are 25 comprised of more than two phases such as, for example, in the case of oilin-water-in-oil (o/w/o) and water-in-oil-in-water (w/o/w) emulsions. Such complex formulations often provide certain advantages that simple binary emulsions do not. Multiple emulsions in which individual oil droplets of an o/w emulsion enclose small water droplets constitute a w/o/w emulsion. 30 Likewise a system of oil droplets enclosed in globules of water stabilized in an oily continuous provides an o/w/o emulsion. [0096] Emulsions are characterized by little or no thermodynamic stability. Often, the dispersed or discontinuous phase of the emulsion is well

10



dispersed into the external or continuous phase and maintained in this form through the means of emulsifiers or the viscosity of the formulation. Either of the phases of the emulsion may be a semisolid or a solid, as is the case of emulsion-style ointment bases and creams. Other means of stabilizing

- emulsions entail the use of emulsifiers that may be incorporated into either phase of the emulsion. Emulsifiers may broadly be classified into four categories: synthetic surfactants, naturally occurring emulsifiers, absorption bases, and finely dispersed solids (Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosaqe Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199).
- [0097] Synthetic surfactants, also known as surface active agents, have found wide applicability in the formulation of emulsions and have been reviewed in the literature (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New
- 15 York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285; Idson, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1988, volume 1, p. 199). Surfactants are typically amphiphilic and comprise a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic portion. The ratio of the hydrophilic to the hydrophobic nature of the surfactant has been termed the
- hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB) and is a valuable tool in categorizing and selecting surfactants in the preparation of formulations. Surfactants may be classified into different classes based on the nature of the hydrophilic group: nonionic, anionic, cationic and amphoteric (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.),
- 25 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 285).
  [0098] Naturally occurring emulsifiers used in emulsion formulations include lanolin, beeswax, phosphatides, lecithin and acacia. Absorption bases possess hydrophilic properties such that they can soak up water to form w/o emulsions yet retain their semisolid consistencies, such as
  30 anhydrous lanolin and hydrophilic petrolatum. Finely divided solids have
  - anhydrous lanolin and hydrophilic petrolatum. Finely divided solids have also been used as good emulsifiers especially in combination with surfactants and in viscous preparations. These include polar inorganic solids, such as heavy metal hydroxides, non-swelling clays such as

10

15

20

25

30

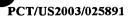
and lecithin.



bentonite, attapulgite, hectorite, kaolin, montmorillonite, colloidal aluminum silicate and colloidal magnesium aluminum silicate, pigments and nonpolar solids such as carbon or glyceryl tristearate.

A large variety of non-emulsifying materials are also included in emulsion formulations and contribute to the properties of emulsions. These include fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, fatty esters, humectants, hydrophilic colloids, preservatives, and antioxidants (Block, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335; Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.). 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). [00100]Hydrophilic colloids or hydrocolloids include naturally occurring gums and synthetic polymers such as polysaccharides (for example, acacia, agar, alginic acid, carrageenan, guar gum, karaya gum, and tragacanth), cellulose derivatives (for example, carboxymethylcellulose and carboxypropylcellulose), and synthetic polymers (for example, carbomers, cellulose ethers, and carboxyvinyl polymers). These disperse or swell in water to form colloidal solutions that stabilize emulsions by forming strong interfacial films around the dispersed phase droplets and by increasing the viscosity of the external phase.

[00101] Since emulsions often contain a number of ingredients such as carbohydrates, proteins, sterols and phosphatides that may readily support the growth of microbes, these formulations often incorporate preservatives. Commonly used preservatives included in emulsion formulations include methyl paraben, propyl paraben, quaternary ammonium salts, benzalkonium chloride, esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, and boric acid. Antioxidants are also commonly added to emulsion formulations to prevent deterioration of the formulation. Antioxidants used may be free radical scavengers such as tocopherols, alkyl gallates, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, or reducing agents such as ascorbic acid and sodium metabisulfite, and antioxidant synergists such as citric acid, tartaric acid,

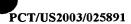


[00102]The application of emulsion formulations via dermatological, oral, and parenteral routes and methods for their manufacture has been reviewed in the literature (Idson, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Emulsion formulations for oral delivery have 5 been very widely used because of reasons of ease of formulation, efficacy from an absorption and bioavailability standpoint. (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Idson, in 10 Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 199). Mineral-oil base laxatives, oil-soluble vitamins and high fat nutritive preparations are among the materials that have commonly been administered orally as o/w emulsions.

[00103] 15 In one embodiment of the present invention, the compositions of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids are formulated as microemulsions. A microemulsion may be defined as a system of water, oil and amphiphile. which is a single optically isotropic, and thermodynamically stable liquid solution (Rosoff, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Lieberman, Rieger and 20 Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245). Typically microemulsions are systems that are prepared by first dispersing an oil in an aqueous surfactant solution and then adding a sufficient amount of a fourth component, generally an intermediate chainlength alcohol to form a transparent system. Therefore, microemulsions 25 have also been described as thermodynamically stable, isotropically clear dispersions of two immiscible liquids that are stabilized by interfacial films of surface-active molecules (Leung and Shah, in: Controlled Release of Drugs: Polymers and Aggregate Systems, Rosoff, M., Ed., 1989, VCH Publishers, New York, pages 1852-5). Microemulsions commonly are 30 prepared via a combination of three to five components that include oil, water, surfactant, cosurfactant and electrolyte. Whether the microemulsion is of the water-in-oil (w/o) or an oil-in-water (o/w) type is dependent on the properties of the oil and surfactant used and on the structure and geometric

15

20



packing of the polar heads and hydrocarbon tails of the surfactant molecules (Schott, in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1985, p. 271).

[00104] The phenomenological approach utilizing phase diagrams has been extensively studied and has yielded a comprehensive knowledge, to one skilled in the art, of how to formulate microemulsions (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 245; Block, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.),

10 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, p. 335). Compared to conventional emulsions, microemulsions offer the advantage of solubilizing water-insoluble drugs in a formulation of thermodynamically stable droplets that are formed spontaneously.

[00105] Surfactants used in the preparation of microemulsions include, but are not limited to, ionic surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, Brij 96, polyoxyethylene oleyl ethers, polyglycerol fatty acid esters, tetraglycerol monolaurate (ML310), tetraglycerol monooleate (MO310), hexaglycerol monooleate (PO310), hexaglycerol pentaoleate (PO500), decaglycerol monocaprate (MCA750), decaglycerol monooleate (MO750), decaglycerol sequioleate (S0750), decaglycerol decaoleate (DAO750), alone or in combination with cosurfactants. The cosurfactant, usually a short-chain

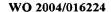
alcohol such as ethanol, 1-propanol, and 1-butanol, serves to increase the interfacial fluidity by penetrating into the surfactant film and consequently

creating a disordered film because of the void space generated among

surfactant molecules. Microemulsions may, however, be prepared without
the use of cosurfactants and alcohol-free self-emulsifying microemulsion
systems are known in the art. The aqueous phase may typically be, but is not
limited to, water, an aqueous solution of the drug, glycerol, PEG300,
PEG400, polyglycerols, propylene glycols, and derivatives of ethylene

should The oil phase may include but is not limited to materials such as

30 glycol. The oil phase may include, but is not limited to, materials such as Captex 300, Captex 355, Capmul MCM, fatty acid esters, medium chain (C8-C12) mono, di, and triglycerides, polyoxyethylated glyceryl fatty acid



10

15

20

25

30



esters, fatty alcohols, polyglycolized glycerides, saturated polyglycolized C8-C10 glycerides, vegetable oils and silicone oil.

Microemulsions are particularly of interest from the standpoint of drug solubilization and the enhanced absorption of drugs. Lipid based microemulsions (both o/w and w/o) have been proposed to enhance the oral bioavailability of drugs, including peptides (Constantinides et al., Pharmaceutical Research, 1994, 11, 1385-1390; Ritschel, Meth. Find. Exp. Clin. Pharmacol., 1993, 13, 205). Microemulsions afford advantages of improved drug solubilization, protection of drug from enzymatic hydrolysis. possible enhancement of drug absorption due to surfactant-induced alterations in membrane fluidity and permeability, ease of preparation, ease of oral administration over solid dosage forms, improved clinical potency, and decreased toxicity (Constantinides et al., Pharmaceutical Research, 1994, 11, 1385; Ho et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 1996, 85, 138-143). Often microemulsions may form spontaneously when their components are brought together at ambient temperature. This may be particularly advantageous when formulating thermolabile drugs, peptides or oligonucleotides. Microemulsions have also been effective in the transdermal delivery of active components in both cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. It is expected that the microemulsion compositions and formulations of the present invention will facilitate the increased systemic absorption of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids from the gastrointestinal tract, as well as improve the local cellular uptake of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids within the gastrointestinal tract, vagina, buccal cavity and other areas of administration. [00107] Microemulsions of the present invention may also contain additional components and additives such as sorbitan monostearate (Grill 3), Labrasol, and penetration enhancers to improve the properties of the

formulation and to enhance the absorption of the oligonucleotides and

nucleic acids of the present invention. Penetration enhancers used in the microemulsions of the present invention may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories - surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating non-surfactants (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in* 

25

30



Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, p. 92). Each of these classes has been discussed above.

## Liposomes

- 5 [00108] There are many organized surfactant structures besides microemulsions that have been studied and used for the formulation of drugs. These include monolayers, micelles, bilayers and vesicles. Vesicles, such as liposomes, have attracted great interest because of their specificity and the duration of action they offer from the standpoint of drug delivery.
- As used in the present invention, the term "liposome" means a vesicle composed of amphiphilic lipids arranged in a spherical bilayer or bilayers.

  [00109] Liposomes are unilamellar or multilamellar vesicles which have a membrane formed from a lipophilic material and an aqueous interior. The aqueous portion contains the composition to be delivered. Cationic
- 15 liposomes possess the advantage of being able to fuse to the cell wall.
  Noncationic liposomes, although not able to fuse as efficiently with the cell wall, are taken up by macrophages in vivo.
  - [00110] In order to cross intact mammalian skin, lipid vesicles must pass through a series of fine pores, each with a diameter less than 50 nm, under the influence of a suitable transdermal gradient. Therefore, it is desirable to use a liposome, which is highly deformable and able to pass through such fine pores.
  - [00111] Further advantages of liposomes include; liposomes obtained from natural phospholipids are biocompatible and biodegradable; liposomes can incorporate a wide range of water and lipid soluble drugs; liposomes can protect encapsulated drugs in their internal compartments from metabolism and degradation (Rosoff, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Lieberman, Rieger and Banker (Eds.), 1988, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y., volume 1, P. 245). Important considerations in the preparation of liposome formulations are the lipid surface charge, vesicle size and the aqueous volume of the liposomes.
  - [00112] Liposomes are useful for the transfer and delivery of active ingredients to the site of action. Because the liposomal membrane is



structurally similar to biological membranes, when liposomes are applied to a tissue, the liposomes start to merge with the cellular membranes. As the merging of the liposome and cell progresses, the liposomal contents are emptied into the cell where the active agent may act.

- 5 [00113] Liposomal formulations have been the focus of extensive investigation as the mode of delivery for many drugs. There is growing evidence that for topical administration, liposomes present several advantages over other formulations. Such advantages include reduced sideeffects related to high systemic absorption of the administered drug,
- increased accumulation of the administered drug at the desired target, and the ability to administer a wide variety of drugs, both hydrophilic and hydrophobic, into the skin.
  - [00114] Several reports have detailed the ability of liposomes to deliver agents including high-molecular weight DNA into the skin. Compounds including analgesics, antibodies, hormones and high-molecular weight DNAs have been administered to the skin. The majority of applications resulted in the targeting of the upper epidermis.
  - [00115] Liposomes fall into two broad classes. Cationic liposomes are positively charged liposomes, which interact with the negatively charged
- 20 DNA molecules to form a stable complex. The positively charged DNA/liposome complex binds to the negatively charged cell surface and is internalized in an endosome. Due to the acidic pH within the endosome, the liposomes are ruptured, releasing their contents into the cell cytoplasm (Wang et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 1987, 147, 980 985)
- 25 [00116] Liposomes, which are pH-sensitive or negatively charged, entrap DNA rather than complex with it. Since both the DNA and the lipid are similarly charged, repulsion rather than complex formation occurs.

  Nevertheless, some DNA is entrapped within the aqueous interior of these liposomes. pH-sensitive liposomes have been used to deliver DNA encoding the thymidine kinase gene to cell monolayers in culture. Expression of the exogenous gene was detected in the target cells (Zhou et al., Journal of

Controlled Release, 1992, 19, 269-274).

20



[00117] One major type of liposomal composition includes phospholipids other than naturally derived phosphatidylcholine. Neutral liposome compositions, for example, can be formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylcholine (DMPC) or dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine (DPPC).

- Anionic liposome compositions generally are formed from dimyristoyl phosphatidylglycerol, while anionic fusogenic liposomes are formed primarily from dioleoyl phosphatidylethanolamine (DOPE). Another type of liposomal composition is formed from phosphatidylcholine (PC) such as, for example, soybean PC, and egg PC. Another type is formed from mixtures of phospholipid and/or phosphatidylcholine and/or cholesterol.
  - [00118] Several studies have assessed the topical delivery of liposomal drug formulations to the skin. Application of liposomes containing interferon to guinea pig skin resulted in a reduction of skin herpes sores while delivery of interferon via other means (e.g. as a solution or as an emulsion) was ineffective (Weiner et al., *Journal of Drug Targeting*, 1992, 2, 405-410). Further, an additional study tested the efficacy of interferon administered as part of a liposomal formulation to the administration of interferon using an aqueous system, and concluded that the liposomal formulation was superior to aqueous administration (du Plessis et al.,
- [00119] Non-ionic liposomal systems have also been examined to determine their utility in the delivery of drugs to the skin, in particular systems comprising non-ionic surfactant and cholesterol. Non-ionic liposomal formulations comprising Novasome <sup>TM</sup> I (glyceryl

Antiviral Research, 1992, 18, 259-265).

- dilaurate/cholesterol/polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether) and Novasome™ II (glyceryl distearate/ cholesterol/polyoxyethylene-10-stearyl ether) were used to deliver cyclosporin-A into the dermis of mouse skin. Results indicated that such non-ionic liposomal systems were effective in facilitating the deposition of cyclosporin-A into different layers of the skin (Hu et al. S.T.P.Pharma. Sci., 1994, 4, 6, 466).
  - [00120] Liposomes also include "sterically stabilized" liposomes, a term, which, as used herein, refers to liposomes comprising one or more specialized lipids that, when incorporated into liposomes, result in enhanced



circulation lifetimes relative to liposomes lacking such, specialized lipids. Examples of sterically stabilized liposomes are those in which part of the vesicle-forming lipid portion of the liposome (A) comprises one or more glycolipids, such as monosialoganglioside G<sub>M1</sub>, or (B) is derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, such as a polyethylene glycol (PEG) moiety. While not wishing to be bound by any particular theory, it is thought in the art that, at least for sterically stabilized liposomes containing gangliosides, sphingomyelin, or PEG-derivatized lipids, the enhanced circulation half-life of these sterically stabilized liposomes derives from a reduced uptake into cells of the reticuloendothelial system (RES) (Allen et al., FEBS Letters, 1987, 223, 42; Wu et al., Cancer Research, 1993, 53, 3765).

[00121] Various liposomes comprising one or more glycolipids are known in the art. Papahadjopoulos et al. (*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1987, 507, 64) reported the ability of monosialoganglioside G<sub>MI</sub>, galactocerebroside sulfate and phosphatidylinositol to improve blood half-lives of liposomes. These findings were expounded upon by Gabizon et al. (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, 1988, 85, 6949). U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028 and WO 88/04924, both to Allen et al., disclose liposomes comprising (1) sphingomyelin and (2) the ganglioside Gjor a galactocerebroside sulfate ester. U.S. Patent No. 5,543,152 (Webb et al.) discloses liposomes comprising sphingomyelin. Liposomes comprising 1,2-sn-dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine are disclosed in WO 97/13499 (Lim et al.).

[00122] Many liposomes comprising lipids derivatized with one or more hydrophilic polymers, and methods of preparation thereof, are known in the art. Sunamoto et al. (*Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, 1980, 53, 2778) described liposomes comprising a nonionic detergent, 2C<sub>12</sub>15G that contains a PEG moiety. Illum et al. (*FEBS Lett.*, 1984, 167, 79) noted that hydrophilic coating of polystyrene particles with polymeric glycols results in significantly enhanced blood half-lives. Synthetic phospholipids modified by the attachment of carboxylic groups of polyalkylene glycols (e.g., PEG) are described by Sears (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,426,330 and 4,534,899). Klibanov et al. (*FEBS Lett.*, 1990, 268, 235) described experiments



demonstrating that liposomes comprising phosphatidylethanolamine (PE) derivatized with PEG or PEG stearate have significant increases in blood circulation half-lives. Blume et al. (*Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*, 1990, 1029, 91) extended such observations to other PEG derivatized

- phospholipids, e.g., DSPE-PEG, formed from the combination of distearoylphosphatidylethanolamine (DSPE) and PEG. Liposomes having covalently bound PEG moieties on their external surface are described in European Patent No. EP 0 445 131 B1 and WO 90/04384 to Fisher.

  Liposome compositions containing 1-20 mole percent of PE derivatized
- with PEG, and methods of use thereof, are described by Woodle et al. (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,013,556 and 5,356,633) and Martin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,213,804 and European Patent No. EP 0 496 813 Bl). Liposomes comprising a number of other lipid-polymer conjugates are disclosed in WO 91/05545 and U.S. Patent No. 5,225,212 (both to Martin et al.) and in WO
- 94/20073 (Zalipsky et al.) Liposomes comprising PEG-modified ceramide lipids are described in WO 96/10391 (Choi et al.). U.S. Patent Nos. 5,540,935 (Miyazaki et al.) and 5,556,948 (Tagawa et al.) describe PEG-containing liposomes that can be further derivatized with functional moieties on their surfaces.
- 20 [00123] A limited number of liposomes comprising nucleic acids are known in the art. WO 96/40062 to Thierry et al. discloses methods for encapsulating high molecular weight nucleic acids in liposomes. U.S. Patent No. 5,264,221 to Tagawa et al. discloses protein-bonded liposomes and asserts that the contents of such liposomes may include an antisense RNA.
- U.S. Patent No. 5,665,710 to Rahman et al. describes certain methods of encapsulating oligodeoxynucleotides in liposomes. WO 97/04787 to Love et al. discloses liposomes comprising antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the raf gene.
- [00124] Transfersomes are yet another type of liposomes, and are highly deformable lipid aggregates which are attractive candidates for drug delivery vehicles. Transfersomes may be described as lipid droplets, which are so highly deformable that they are easily able to penetrate through pores that are smaller than the droplet. Transfersomes are adaptable to the

10

15

20

25

30



environment in which they are used, e.g. they are self-optimizing (adaptive to the shape of pores in the skin), self-repairing, frequently reach their targets without fragmenting, and often self-loading. To make transfersomes it is possible to add surface edge-activators, usually surfactants, to a standard liposomal composition. Transfersomes have been used to deliver serum albumin to the skin. The transfersome-mediated delivery of serum albumin has been shown to be as effective as subcutaneous injection of a solution containing serum albumin.

Surfactants find wide application in formulations such as [00125] emulsions (including microemulsions) and liposomes. The most common way of classifying and ranking the properties of the many different types of surfactants, both natural and synthetic, is by the use of the hydrophile/lipophile balance (HLB). The nature of the hydrophilic group (also known as the "head") provides the most useful means for categorizing the different surfactants used in formulations (Rieger, in Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY, 1988, p. 285) If the surfactant molecule is not ionized, it is classified as a [00126] nonionic surfactant. Nonionic surfactants find wide application in pharmaceutical and cosmetic products and are usable over a wide range of pH values. In general their HLB values range from 2 to about 18 depending on their structure. Nonionic surfactants include nonionic esters such as ethylene glycol esters, propylene glycol esters, glyceryl esters, polyglyceryl esters, sorbitan esters, sucrose esters, and ethoxylated esters. Nonionic alkanolamides and ethers such as fatty alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated alcohols, and ethoxylated/propoxylated block polymers are also included in this class. The polyoxyethylene surfactants are the most popular members of the nonionic surfactant class.

[00127] If the surfactant molecule carries a negative charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as anionic. Anionic surfactants include carboxylates such as soaps, acyl lactylates, acyl amides of amino acids, esters of sulfuric acid such as alkyl sulfates and ethoxylated alkyl sulfates, sulfonates such as alkyl benzene sulfonates, acyl isethionates, acyl taurates and sulfosuccinates, and phosphates. The most

15

20



important members of the anionic surfactant class are the alkyl sulfates and the soaps.

[00128] If the surfactant molecule carries a positive charge when it is dissolved or dispersed in water, the surfactant is classified as cationic.

5 Cationic surfactants include quaternary ammonium salts and ethoxylated amines. The quaternary ammonium salts are the most used members of this class.

[00129] If the surfactant molecule has the ability to carry either a positive or negative charge, the surfactant is classified as amphoteric. Amphoteric surfactants include acrylic acid derivatives, substituted alkylamides, N-alkylbetaines and phosphatides.

[00130] The use of surfactants in drug products, formulations and in emulsions has been reviewed (Rieger, in *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms*, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY, 1988, p. 285). Penetration Enhancers

- [00131] In one embodiment, the present invention employs various penetration enhancers to effect the efficient delivery of nucleic acids particularly oligonucleotides, to the skin of animals. Most drugs are present in solution in both ionized and nonionized forms. However, usually only lipid soluble or lipophilic drugs readily cross cell membranes. It has been discovered that even non-lipophilic drugs may cross cell membranes if the membrane to be crossed is treated with a penetration enhancer. In addition to aiding the diffusion of non-lipophilic drugs across cell membranes, penetration enhancers also enhance the permeability of lipophilic drugs.
- [00132] Penetration enhancers may be classified as belonging to one of five broad categories, i.e., surfactants, fatty acids, bile salts, chelating agents, and non-chelating nonsurfactants (Lee et al., *Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems*, 1991, p.92). Each of the above mentioned classes of penetration enhancers are described below in greater detail.
- 30 [00133] Surfactants: In connection with the present invention, surfactants (or "surface-active agents") are chemical entities which, when dissolved in an aqueous solution, reduce the surface tension of the solution or the interfacial tension between the aqueous solution and another liquid, with the



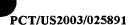
result that absorption of oligonucleotides through the mucosa is enhanced. In addition to bile salts and fatty acids, these penetration enhancers include, for example, sodium lauryl sulfate, polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether and polyoxyethylene-20-cetyl ether) (Lee et al., Critical Reviews in Therapeutic 5 Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, p.92); and perfluorochemical emulsions, such as FC-43. Takahashi et al., J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1988, 40, 252). [00134] Fatty acids: Various fatty acids and their derivatives which act as penetration enhancers include, for example, oleic acid, lauric acid, capric acid (n-decanoic acid), myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, dicaprate, tricaprate, monoolein (1-monooleoyl-.rac-10 glycerol), dilaurin, caprylic acid, arachidonic acid, glycerol 1-monocaprate, 1-dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one, acylcarnitines, acylcholines,  $C_{1-10}$  alkyl esters thereof (e.g., methyl, isopropyl and t-butyl), and mono- and diglycerides thereof (i.e., oleate, laurate, caprate, myristate, palmitate, stearate, linoleate, etc.) (Lee et al., Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug 15 Carrier Systems, 1991, p.92; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; El Hariri et al., J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 1992, 44, 651-654). Bile salts: The physiological role of bile includes the facilitation [00135] of dispersion and absorption of lipids and fat-soluble vitamins (Brunton, 20 Chapter 38 in: Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 9th Ed., Hardman et al. Eds. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1996, pp. 934-935). Various natural bile salts, and their synthetic derivatives, act as penetration enhancers. Thus the term "bile salts" includes any of the 25 naturally occurring components of bile as well as any of their synthetic derivatives. The bile salts of the invention include, for example, cholic acid (or its pharmaceutically acceptable sodium salt, sodium cholate), dehydrocholic acid (sodium dehydrocholate), deoxycholic acid (sodium deoxycholate), glucholic acid (sodium glucholate), glycholic acid (sodium glycocholate), glycodeoxycholic acid (sodium glycodeoxycholate), 30 taurocholic acid (sodium taurocholate), taurodeoxycholic acid (sodium taurodeoxycholate), chenodeoxycholic acid (sodium chenodeoxycholate),

ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), sodium tauro-24,25-dihydro-fusidate



(STDHF), sodium glycodihydrofusidate'and polyoxyethylene-9-lauryl ether (POE) (Lee et al., Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page 92; Swinyard, Chapter 39 In: Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Ed., Gennaro, ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1990, pages 782-783; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier 5 Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; Yamamoto et al., J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., 1992, 263, 25; Yamashita et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 1990, 79, 579-583). Chelating Agents: Chelating agents, as used in connection with [00136] the present invention, can be defined as compounds that remove metallic ions from solution by forming complexes therewith, with the result that 10 absorption of oligonucleotides through the mucosa is enhanced. With regards to their use as penetration enhancers in the present invention, chelating agents have the added advantage of also serving as DNase inhibitors, as most characterized DNA nucleases require a divalent metal ion 15 for catalysis and are thus inhibited by chelating agents (Jarrett, J. Chromatogr., 1993, 618, 315-339). Chelating agents of the invention include but are not limited to disodium. ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA), citric acid, salicylates (e.g., sodium salicylate, 5-methoxysalicylate and homovanilate), N-acyl derivatives of collagen, laureth-9, and N-amino acyl derivatives of beta-diketones (enamines)(Lee et al., Critical Reviews in 20 Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page 92; Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33; Buur et al., J. Control Rel., 1990, 14, 43-51). [00137] Non-chelating non-surfactants: As used herein, nonchelating non-surfactant penetration enhancing compounds can be defined as 25 compounds that demonstrate insignificant activity as chelating agents or as surfactants but that nonetheless enhance absorption of oligonucleotides through the alimentary mucosa (Muranishi, Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1990, 7, 1-33). This class of penetration enhancers 30 includes, for example, unsaturated cyclic ureas, 1-alkyl- and 1alkenylazacyclo-alkanone derivatives (Lee et al., Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems, 1991, page 92); and non-steroidal anti-

inflammatory agents such as diclofenac sodium, indomethacin, and



phenylbutazone (Yamashita et al., *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, 1987, 39, 621-626).

[00138] Agents that enhance uptake of oligonucleotides at the cellular level may also be added to the pharmaceutical and other compositions of the present invention. For example, cationic lipids, such as lipofectin (Junichi et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,705,188), cationic glycerol derivatives, and polycationic molecules, such as polylysine (Lollo et al., PCT Application WO 97/30731), are also known to enhance the cellular uptake of oligonucleotides.

10 [00139] Other agents may be utilized to enhance the penetration of the administered nucleic acids, including glycols such as ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, pyrrols such as 2-pyrrol, azones, and terpenes such as limonene and menthone.

Carriers

- 15 [00140] Certain compositions of the present invention also incorporate carrier compounds in the formulation. As used herein, "carrier compound" or "carrier" can refer to a nucleic acid, or analog thereof, which is inert (i.e., does not possess biological activity per se) but is recognized as a nucleic acid by in vivo processes that reduce the bioavailability of a nucleic acid
- having biological activity by, for example, degrading the biologically active nucleic acid or promoting its removal from circulation. The coadministration of a nucleic acid and a carrier compound, typically with an excess of the latter substance, can result in a substantial reduction of the amount of nucleic acid recovered in the liver, kidney or other
- extracirculatory reservoirs, presumably due to competition between the carrier compound and the nucleic acid for a common receptor. For example, the recovery of a partially phosphorothioate oligonucleotide in hepatic tissue can be reduced when it is coadministered with polyinosinic acid, dextran sulfate, polycytidic acid or 4-acetamido-4'isothiocyano-stilbene-
- 2,2'disulfonic acid (Miyao et al., Antisense Res. Dev., 1995, 5, 115-121;
   Takakura et al., Antisense & Nucl. Acid Drug Dev., 1996, 6, 177-183).
   Excipients

10

15

20

25

30



[00141] In contrast to a carrier compound, a "pharmaceutical carrier" or "excipient" is a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent, suspending agent or any other pharmacologically inert vehicle for delivering one or more nucleic acids to an animal. The excipient may be liquid or solid and is selected, with the planned manner of administration in mind, so as to provide for the desired bulk, consistency, etc., when combined with a nucleic acid and the other components of a given pharmaceutical composition. Typical pharmaceutical carriers include, but are not limited to, binding agents (e.g., pregelatinized maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, etc.); fillers (e.g., lactose and other sugars, microcrystalline cellulose, pectin, gelatin, calcium sulfate, ethyl cellulose, polyacrylates or calcium hydrogen phosphate, etc.); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc, silica, colloidal silicon dioxide, stearic acid, metallic stearates, hydrogenated vegetable oils, corn starch, polyethylene glycols, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, etc.); disintegrants (e.g., starch, sodium starch glycolate, etc.); and wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate, etc.). Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipient [00142] suitable for non-parenteral administration, which does not deleteriously react with nucleic acids, can also be used to formulate the compositions of the present invention. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, gelatin, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like. [00143] Formulations for topical administration of nucleic acids may include sterile and non-sterile aqueous solutions, non-aqueous solutions in common solvents such as alcohols, or solutions of the nucleic acids in liquid or solid oil bases. The solutions may also contain buffers, diluents and other suitable additives. Pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic excipients suitable for non-parenteral administration, which do not deleteriously react with nucleic acids, can be used. Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients include, but are [00144]

not limited to, water, salt solutions, alcohol, polyethylene glycols, gelatin,



lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, viscous paraffin, hydroxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like.

# Other Components

- 5 [00145] The compositions of the present invention may additionally contain other adjunct components conventionally found in pharmaceutical compositions, at their art-established usage levels. Thus, for example, the compositions may contain additional, compatible, pharmaceutically-active materials such as, for example, antipruritics, astringents, local anesthetics or 10 anti-inflammatory agents, or may contain additional materials useful in physically formulating various dosage forms of the compositions of the present invention, such as dyes, flavoring agents, preservatives, antioxidants, opacifiers, thickening agents and stabilizers. However, such materials, when added, should not unduly interfere with the biological 15 activities of the components of the compositions of the present invention.' The formulations can be sterilized and, if desired, mixed with auxiliary agents, e.g., lubricants, preservatives, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, salts for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers, colorings, flavorings and/or aromatic substances and the like which do not 20 deleteriously interact with the nucleic acid(s) of the formulation. [00146] Aqueous suspensions may contain substances, which increase the viscosity of the suspension including, for example, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol, and/or dextran. The suspension may also contain stabilizers.
- [00147] Certain embodiments of the invention provide pharmaceutical compositions containing (a) one or more antisense compounds and (b) one or more other chemotherapeutic agents which function by a non-antisense mechanism. Examples of such chemotherapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, anticancer drugs such as daunorubicin, dactinomycin,
  doxorubicin, bleomycin, mitomycin, nitrogen mustard, chlorambucil, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine (CA), 5-fluorouracil (5-FU), floxuridine (5-FUdR), methotrexate (MTX), colchicine, vincristine, vinblastine, etoposide, teniposide, cisplatin and

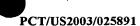
10

15

20

25

30



diethylstilbestrol (DES). See, generally, The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy, 15th Ed., Berkow et al., eds., 1987, Rahway, N.J., pages 1206-1228). Anti-inflammatory drugs, including but not limited to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and corticosteroids, and antiviral drugs, including but not limited to ribivirin, vidarabine, acyclovir and ganciclovir, may also be combined in compositions of the invention. See, generally, The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy, 15th Ed., Berkow et al., eds., 1987, Rahway, N.J., pages 2499-2506 and 46-49, respectively). other nonantisense chemotherapeutic agents are also within the scope of this invention. Two or more combined compounds may be used together or sequentially. In another related embodiment, compositions of the invention [00148] may contain one or more antisense compounds, particularly oligonucleotides, targeted to a first nucleic acid and one or more additional antisense compounds targeted to a second nucleic acid target. Numerous examples of antisense compounds are known in the art. Two or more combined compounds may be used together or sequentially. [00149] The formulation of therapeutic compositions and their subsequent administration is believed to be within the skill of those in the art. Dosing is dependent on severity and responsiveness of the disease state to be treated, with the course of treatment lasting from several days to several months, or until a cure is effected or a diminution of the disease state is achieved. Optimal dosing schedules can be calculated from measurements of drug accumulation in the body of the patient. Persons of ordinary skill can easily determine optimum dosages, dosing methodologies and repetition rates. Optimum dosages may vary depending on the relative potency of individual oligonucleotides, and can generally be estimated based on EC<sub>50</sub>s found to be effective in in vitro and in vivo animal models. In general, dosage is from 0.01 µg to 100 g per kg of body weight, and may be given once or more daily, weekly, monthly or yearly, or even once every 2 to 20 years. Persons of ordinary skill in the art can easily estimate repetition rates

for dosing based on measured residence times and concentrations of the drug in bodily fluids or tissues. Following successful treatment, it may be



desirable to have the patient undergo maintenance therapy to prevent the recurrence of the disease state, wherein the oligonucleotide is administered in maintenance doses, ranging from 0.01 µg to 100 g per kg of body weight, once or more daily, to once every 20 years.

5 [00150] While the present invention has been described with specificity in accordance with certain of its preferred embodiments, the following examples serve only to illustrate the invention and are not intended to limit the same.

10

25

#### **EXAMPLES**

#### Example 1

Nucleoside Phosphoramidites for Oligonucleotide Synthesis Deoxy and 2'-alkoxy amidites

- 15 [00151] 2'-Deoxy and 2'-methoxy beta-cyanoethyldiisopropyl phosphoramidites are available from commercial sources (e.g. Chemgenes, Needham MA or Glen Research, Inc. Sterling VA). Other 2'-O-alkoxy substituted nucleoside amidites are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,506,351, herein incorporated by reference. For oligonucleotides synthesized using 2'-alkoxy amidites, the standard cycle for unmodified oligopucleotides is utilized except the wait step after pulse delivery of
  - oligonucleotides is utilized, except the wait step after pulse delivery of tetrazole and base is increased to 360 seconds.
  - [00152] Oligonucleotides containing 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine (5-Me-C) nucleotides are synthesized according to published methods [Sanghvi, et. al., *Nucleic Acids Research*, 1993, 21, 3197-3203] using commercially available phosphoramidites (Glen Research, Sterling VA or ChemGenes, Needham MA).

#### 2'-Fluoro amidites

#### 2'-Fluorodeoxyadenosine amidites

30 [00153] 2'-fluoro oligonucleotides are synthesized as described previously [Kawasaki, et. al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 1993, 36, 831-841] and United States patent 5,670,633, herein incorporated by reference. Briefly, the protected nucleoside N6-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroadenosine is



synthesized utilizing commercially available 9-beta-D-arabinofuranosyladenine as starting material and by modifying literature procedures whereby the 2'-alpha-fluoro atom is introduced by a S<sub>N</sub>2-displacement of a 2'-beta-trityl group. Thus N6-benzoyl-9-beta-D-

arabinofuranosyladenine is selectively protected in moderate yield as the 3',5'-ditetrahydropyranyl (THP) intermediate. Deprotection of the THP and N6-benzoyl groups is accomplished using standard methodologies and standard methods are used to obtain the 5'-dimethoxytrityl-(DMT) and 5'-DMT-3'-phosphoramidite intermediates.

# 10 2'-Fluorodeoxyguanosine

[00154] The synthesis of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluoroguanosine is accomplished using tetraisopropyldisiloxanyl (TPDS) protected 9-beta-D-arabinofuranosylguanine as starting material, and conversion to the intermediate diisobutyrylarabinofuranosylguanosine. Deprotection of the TPDS group is followed by protection of the hydroxyl group with THP to give diisobutyryl di-THP protected arabinofuranosylguanine. Selective O-deacylation and triflation is followed by treatment of the crude product with fluoride, then deprotection of the THP groups. Standard methodologies are used to obtain the 5'-DMT- and 5'-DMT-3'-phosphoramidites.

#### 20 2'-Fluorouridine

[00155] Synthesis of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorouridine is accomplished by the modification of a literature procedure in which 2,2'anhydro-1-beta-D-arabinofuranosyluracil is treated with 70% hydrogen fluoride-pyridine. Standard procedures are used to obtain the 5'-DMT and 5'-DMT-3'-

25 phosphoramidites.

30

#### 2'-Fluorodeoxycytidine

[00156] 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine is synthesized via amination of 2'-deoxy-2'-fluorouridine, followed by selective protection to give N4-benzoyl-2'-deoxy-2'-fluorocytidine. Standard procedures are used to obtain the 5'-DMT and 5'-DMT-3'phosphoramidites.

#### 2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl) modified amidites



[00157] 2'-O-Methoxyethyl-substituted nucleoside amidites are prepared as follows, or alternatively, as per the methods of Martin, P., *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, 1995, 78, 486-504.

# 2,2'-Anhydro[l-(beta-D-arabinofuranosyl)-5-methyluridinel

- 5 [00158] 5-Methyluridine (ribosylthymine, commercially available through Yamasa, Choshi, Japan) (72.0 g, 0.279 M), diphenylcarbonate (90.0 g, 0.420 M) and sodium bicarbonate (2.0 g, 0.024 M) are added to DMF (300 mL). The mixture is heated to reflux, with stirring, allowing the evolved carbon dioxide gas to be released in a controlled manner. After 1 hour, the slightly darkened solution is concentrated under reduced pressure
  - hour, the slightly darkened solution is concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting syrup is poured into diethylether (2.5 L), with stirring. The product formed a gum. The ether is decanted and the residue is dissolved in a minimum amount of methanol (ca. 400 mL). The solution is poured into fresh ether (2.5 L) to yield a stiff gum. The ether is decanted and the gum is
- dried in a vacuum oven (60°C at 1 mm Hg for 24 h) to give a solid that is crushed to a light tan powder. The material is used as is for further reactions (or it can be purified further by column chromatography using a gradient of methanol in ethyl acetate (10-25%) to give a white solid.

# 2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5-methyluridine

- 20 [00159] 2,2'-Anhydro-5-methyluridine (195 g, 0.81 M), tris(2-methoxyethyl)borate (231 g, 0.98 M) and 2-methoxyethanol (1.2 L) are added to a 2 L stainless steel pressure vessel and placed in a pre-heated oil bath at 160°C. After heating for 48 hours at 155-160°C, the vessel is opened and the solution evaporated to dryness and triturated with MeOH (200 mL).
- The residue is suspended in hot acetone (1 L). The insoluble salts are filtered, washed with acetone (150 mL) and the filtrate evaporated. The residue (280 g) is dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (600 mL) and evaporated. A silica gel column (3 kg) is packed in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> /acetone /MeOH (20:5:3) containing 0.5% Et<sub>3</sub>NH. The residue is dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (250 mL) and adsorbed onto silica (150 g) prior to loading onto the column. The product is eluted with the packing solvent to give the title product. Additional material can be
  - with the packing solvent to give the title product. Additional material can be obtained by reworking impure fractions.

# 2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyluridine



2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5-methyluridine (160 g, 0.506 M) is co-[00160] evaporated with pyridine (250 mL) and the dried residue dissolved in pyridine (1.3 L). A first aliquot of dimethoxytrityl chloride (94.3 g, 0.278 M) is added and the mixture stirred at room temperature for one hour. A second aliquot of dimethoxytrityl chloride (94.3 g, 0.278 M) is added and 5 the reaction stirred for an additional one hour. Methanol (170 mL) is then added to stop the reaction. The solvent is evaporated and triturated with CH<sub>3</sub>CN (200 mL) The residue is dissolved in CHCl (1.5 L) and extracted with 2x500 mL of saturated NaHCO3 and 2x500 mL of saturated NaCl. The organic phase is dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and evaporated. The residue is 10 purified on a 3.5 kg silica gel column, packed and eluted with EtOAc/hexane/ acetone (5:5:1) containing 0-5% Et<sub>3</sub>NH. The pure fractions are evaporated to give the title product.

3'-O-Acetyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyluridine
15 [00161] 2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyluridine (106 g, 0.167 M), DMF/pyridine (750 mL of a 3:1 mixture prepared from 562 mL of DMF and 188 mL of pyridine) and acetic anhydride (24.38 mL, 0.258 M) are combined and stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction is monitored by TLC by first quenching the TLC sample with the addition of MeOH. Upon completion of the reaction, as judged by TLC, MeOH (50 mL) is added and the mixture evaporated at 35°C. The residue is dissolved

in CHC1<sub>3</sub> (800 mL) and extracted with 2x200 mL of saturated sodium bicarbonate and 2x200 mL of saturated NaCl. The water layers are back extracted with 200 mL of CHC1<sub>3</sub>. The combined organics are dried with sodium sulfate and evaporated to a residue. The residue is purified on a 3.5 kg silica gel column and eluted using EtOAc/hexane(4:1). Pure product fractions are evaporated to yield the title compounds.

3'-O-Acetyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyl-4-triazoleuridine

30 [00162] A first solution is prepared by dissolving 3'-O-acetyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyluridine (96 g, 0.144 M) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (700 mL) and set aside. Triethylamine (189 mL, 1.44 M) is added to a solution of triazole (90 g, 1.3 M) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (1 L), cooled to -5°C and

10



stirred for 0.5 h using an overhead stirrer. POC1<sub>3</sub> is added dropwise, over a 30 minute period, to the stirred solution maintained at 0-10°C, and the resulting mixture stirred for an additional 2 hours. The first solution is added dropwise, over a 45 minute period, to the latter solution. The resulting

reaction mixture is stored overnight in a cold room. Salts are filtered from the reaction mixture and the solution is evaporated. The residue is dissolved in EtOAc (1 L) and the insoluble solids are removed by filtration. The filtrate is washed with 1x300 mL of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and 2x300 mL of saturated NaCl, dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The residue is triturated with EtOAc to give the title compound.

2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methylcytidine
[00163] A solution of 3'-O-acetyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methyl-4-triazoleuridine (103 g, 0.141 M) in dioxane (500 mL) and NH<sub>4</sub>OH (30 mL) is stirred at room temperature for 2 hours.

The dioxane solution is evaporated and the residue azeotroped with MeOH (2x200 mL). The residue is dissolved in MeOH (300 mL) and transferred to a 2-liter stainless steel pressure vessel. MeOH (400 mL) saturated with NH<sub>3</sub> gas is added and the vessel heated to 100°C for 2 hours (TLC showed complete conversion). The vessel contents are evaporated to dryness and the residue is dissolved in EtOAc (500 mL) and washed once with saturated NaCl (200 mL). The organics are dried over sodium sulfate and the solvent

N4-Benzoyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methylcytidine

is evaporated to give the title compound.

25 [00164] 2'-O-Methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methylcytidine (85 g, 0.134 M) is dissolved in DMF (800 mL) and benzoic anhydride (37.2 g, 0.165 M) is added with stirring. After stirring for 3 hours, TLC showed the reaction to be approximately 95% complete. The solvent is evaporated and the residue azeotroped with MeOH (200 mL). The residue is dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (700 mL) and extracted with saturated NaHCO, (2x300 mL) and saturated NaCl (2x300 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to give a residue. The residue is chromatographed on a 1.5 kg silica column using



EtOAc/hexane (1:1) containing 0-5% Et<sub>3</sub>NH as the eluting solvent. The pure product fractions are evaporated to give the title compound.

N4-Benzoyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-methylcytidine-3'-amidite

- N4-Benzoyl-2'-O-methoxyethyl-5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-5-[00165] 5 methylcytidine (74 g, 0.10 M) is dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 L) Tetrazole diisopropylamine (7.1 g) and 2-cyanoethoxy-tetra(isopropyl)phosphite (40.5 mL, 0.123 M) are added with stirring, under a nitrogen atmosphere. The resulting mixture is stirred for 20 hours at room temperature (TLC showed the reaction to be 95% complete). The reaction mixture is extracted with 10 saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1x300 mL) and saturated NaCl (3x300 mL). The aqueous washes are back-extracted with CH2Cl2 (300 mL), and the extracts are combined, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. The residue obtained is chromatographed on a 1.5 kg silica column using EtOAc/hexane (3:1) as the eluting solvent. The pure fractions were combined to give the title 15 compound.
  - 2'-O-(Aminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites and 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites
  - 2'-(Dimethylaminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites
- 20 [00166] 2'-(Dimethylaminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites [also known in the art as 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites] are prepared as described in the following paragraphs. Adenosine, cytidine and guanosine nucleoside amidites are prepared similarly to the thymidine (5-methyluridine) except the exocyclic amines are protected with a benzoyl moiety in the case of adenosine and cytidine and with isobutyryl in the case of guanosine.
  - 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl -O2 -2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine
  - [00167] O<sup>2</sup> -2'-anhydro-5-methyluridine (Pro. Bio. Sint., Varese, Italy, 100.0g, 0.4'6 mmol), dimethylaminopyridine (0.66g, 0.013eq, 0.0054mmol)
- are dissolved in dry pyridine (500 ml) at ambient temperature under an argon atmosphere and with mechanical stirring. tert-
  - Butyldiphenylchlorosilane (125.8g, 119.0mL, 1.1eq, 0.458mmol) is added in one portion. The reaction is stirred for 16 h at ambient temperature. TLC



(Rf 0.22, ethyl acetate) indicated a complete reaction. The solution is concentrated under reduced pressure to a thick oil. This is partitioned between dichloromethane (1 L) and saturated sodium bicarbonate (2xl L) and brine (1 L). The organic layer is dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to a thick oil. The oil is dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of ethyl acetate and ethyl ether (600mL) and the solution is cooled to -10°C. The resulting crystalline product is collected by filtration, washed with ethyl ether (3x200 mL), and dried (40°C, 1mm Hg, 24 h) to a white solid

5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyluridine 10 In a 2 L stainless steel, unstirred pressure reactor is added borane [00168] in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 M, 2.0 eq, 622 mL). In the fume hood and with manual stirring, ethylene glycol (350 mL, excess) is added cautiously at first until the evolution of hydrogen gas subsides. 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-O<sup>2</sup>-2'anhydro-5-methyluridine (149 g, 0.3'1 mol) and sodium bicarbonate 15 (0.074 g, 0.003 eq) are added with manual stirring. The reactor is sealed and heated in an oil bath until an internal temperature of 160°C is reached and then maintained for 16 h (pressure < 100 psig). The reaction vessel is cooled to ambient and opened. TLC (Rf 0.67 for desired product and Rf 0.82 for ara-T side product, ethyl acetate) indicated about 70% conversion to the 20 product. In order to avoid additional side product formation, the reaction is stopped, concentrated under reduced pressure (10 to 1mm, Hg) in a warm water bath (40-100°C) with the more extreme conditions used to remove the ethylene glycol. [Alternatively, once the low boiling solvent is gone, the remaining solution can be partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The 25 product will be in the organic phase.] The residue is purified by column chromatography (2kg silica gel, ethyl acetate-hexanes gradient 1:1 to 4:1). The appropriate fractions are combined, stripped and dried to product as a white crisp foam, contaminated starting material, and pure reusable starting 30 material.

2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butyldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine [00169] 5'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (20g, 36.98mmol) is mixed with triphenylphosphine (11.63g,



44.36mmol) and N-hydroxyphthalimide (7.24g, 44.36mmol). It is then dried over  $P_2O_5$  under high vacuum for two days at 40°C. The reaction mixture is flushed with argon and dry THF (369.8mL, Aldrich, sure seal bottle) is added to get a clear solution. Diethyl-azodicarboxylate (6.98mL,

- 5 44.36mmol) is added dropwise to the reaction mixture. The rate of addition is maintained such that resulting deep red coloration is just discharged before adding the next drop. After the addition is complete, the reaction is stirred for 4 hrs. By that time TLC showed the completion of the reaction (ethylacetate:hexane, 60:40). The solvent is evaporated in vacuum. Residue obtained is placed on a flash column and eluted with ethyl acetate:hexane (60:40), to get 2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butyldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine as white foam.
  - $\label{eq:continuous} 5\text{'-}O\text{-}tert\text{-}butyl diphenyl silyl-2'-}O\text{-}[(2\text{-}formadoximinooxy})\text{ethyl}]\text{-}5\text{-}methyl uridine}$
- 15 [00170] 2'-O-([2-phthalimidoxy)ethyl]-5'-t-butyldiphenylsilyl-5-methyluridine (3.1g, 4.5mmol) is dissolved in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4.5mL) and methylhydrazine (300mL, 4.64mmol) is added dropwise at -10°C to 0°C. After 1 h the mixture is filtered, the filtrate is washed with ice cold CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the combined organic phase is washed with water, brine and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solution is concentrated to get 2'-O(aminooxyethyl) thymidine, which is then dissolved in MeOH (67.5mL). To this formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution, w/w, 1.1 eq.) is added and the resulting mixture is stirred for 1 h. Solvent is removed under vacuum; residue chromatographed to get 5'-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2-formadoximinooxy) ethyl]-5-methyluridine as white foam.
  - $\label{eq:continuous} 5\text{'-O-tert-Butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminooxyethyl]-5-methyluridine}$
  - [00171] 5'-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[(2- formadoximinooxy)ethyl]-5-methyluridine (1.77g, 3.12mmol) is dissolved in a solution of 1M pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (PPTS) in dry MeOH (30.6mL). Sodium cyanoborohydride (0.39g, 6.13mmol) is added to this solution at 10°C under inert atmosphere. The reaction mixture is stirred for 10 minutes at 10°C. After that the reaction vessel is removed from the ice bath and stirred at

25

30



room temperature for 2 h, the reaction monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). Aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (5%, 10mL) is added and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x20mL). Ethyl acetate phase is dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, evaporated to dryness. Residue is dissolved in a solution of 1M PPTS in MeOH (30.6mL). Formaldehyde (20% w/w, 30mL, 3.37mmol) is 5 added and the reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. Reaction mixture cooled to 10°C in an ice bath, sodium cyanoborohydride (0.39g, 6.13mmol) is added, and reaction mixture stirred at 10°C for 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, the reaction mixture is removed from the ice bath and stirred at room temperature for 2 hrs. To the reaction 10 mixture 5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (25mL) solution is added and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x25mL). Ethyl acetate layer is dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evaporated to dryness. The residue obtained is purified by flash column chromatography and eluted with 5% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to get 5'-Otertbutyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminooxyethyl]-5- methyluridine 15 as a white foam.

# 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine

[00172] Triethylamine trihydrofluoride (3.91mL, 24.0mmol) is dissolved in dry THF and triethylamine (1.67mL, 12mmol, dry, kept over KOH). This mixture of triethylamine-2HF is then added to 5'-O-tert-butyldiphenylsilyl-2'-O-[N,N-dimethylaminooxyethyl]-5-methyluridine (1.40g, 2.4mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 24 hrs. Reaction is monitored by TLC (5% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>). Solvent is removed under vacuum and the residue placed on a flash column and eluted with 10% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> to get 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine.

 ${\bf 5'\text{-}O\text{-}DMT\text{-}2'\text{-}O\text{-}(dimethylaminooxyethyl)\text{-}5\text{-}methyluridine}}$ 

[00173] 2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (750mg, 2.17mmol) is dried over P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> under high vacuum overnight at 40°C. It is then co-evaporated with anhydrous pyridine (20mL). The residue obtained is dissolved in pyridine (11mL) under argon atmosphere. 4-dimethylaminopyridine (26.5mg, 2.60mmol), 4,4'-dimethoxytrityl chloride (880mg, 2.60mmol) is added to the mixture and the reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature until all of the starting material disappeared.



Pyridine is removed under vacuum and the residue chromatographed and eluted with 10% MeOH in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (containing a few drops of pyridine) to get 5'-O-DMT-2'-0(dimethylamino-oxyethyl)-5-methyluridine.

5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-N,N-dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine-3'-

- 5 [(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite]
  - [00174] 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine (1.08g, 1.67mmol) is co-evaporated with toluene (20mL). To the residue N,N-diisopropylamine tetrazonide (0.29g, 1.67mmol) is added and dried over P20, under high vacuum overnight at 40°C. Then the reaction mixture
- is dissolved in anhydrous acetonitrile (8.4mL) and 2-cyanoethyl-N,N,N<sup>1</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>tetraisopropylphosphoramidite (2.12mL, 6.08mmol) is added. The reaction
  mixture is stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hrs under inert atmosphere.
  The progress of the reaction is monitored by TLC (hexane:ethyl acetate 1:1).
  The solvent is evaporated, then the residue is dissolved in ethyl acetate
- 15 (70mL) and washed with 5% aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (40mL). Ethyl acetate layer is dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated. Residue obtained is chromatographed (ethyl acetate as eluent) to get 5'-O-DMT-2'-O-(2-N,N-dimethylaminooxyethyl)-5-methyluridine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite] as a foam.
- 20 2'-(Aminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites
  - [00175] 2'-(Aminooxyethoxy) nucleoside amidites [also known in the art as 2'-O-(aminooxyethyl) nucleoside amidites] are prepared as described in the following paragraphs. Adenosine, cytidine and thymidine nucleoside amidites are prepared similarly.
- N2-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramidite]
- [00176] The 2'-O-aminooxyethyl guanosine analog may be obtained by selective 2'-O-alkylation of diaminopurine riboside. Multigram quantities of diaminopurine riboside may be purchased from Schering AG (Berlin) to provide 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl) diaminopurine riboside along with a minor amount of the 3'-O-isomer. 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl) diaminopurine riboside may be resolved and converted to 2'-O-(2ethylacetyl)guanosine by



treatment with adenosine deaminase. (McGee, D. P. C., Cook, P. D., Guinosso, C. J., WO 94/02501 Al 940203.) Standard protection procedures should afford 2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine and 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-

- 5 (4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine which may be reduced to provide 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine. As before the hydroxyl group may be displaced by N-hydroxyphthalimide via a Mitsunobu reaction, and the protected nucleoside may phosphitylated as usual to yield 2-N-isobutyryl-6-O-
- diphenylcarbamoyl-2'-O-(2-ethylacetyl)-5'-O-(4,4'-dimethoxytrityl)guanosine-3'-[(2-cyanoethyl)-N,N-diisopropylphosphoramiditel.
- 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy (2'-DMAEOE) nucleoside amidites
  [00177] 2'-dimethylaminoethoxyethoxy nucleoside amidites (also known
  in the art as 2'-O-dimethylaminoethoxyethyl, i.e., 2'O-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or 2'-DMAEOE nucleoside amidites) are prepared as follows.
  Other nucleoside amidites are prepared similarly.
- 2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl]-5-methyl uridine
  [00178] 2[2-(Dimethylamino)ethoxylethanol (Aldrich, 6.66 g, 50 mmol)
  20 is slowly added to a solution of borane in tetrahydrofuran (1 M, 10 mL, 10 mmol) with stirring in a 100 mL bomb. Hydrogen gas evolves as the solid dissolves. O²-, 2' anhydro-5-methyluridine (1.2 g, 5 mmol), and sodium bicarbonate (2.5 mg) are added and the bomb is sealed, placed in an oil bath, and heated to 155°C for 26 hours. The bomb is cooled to room temperature
  25 and opened. The crude solution is concentrated and the residue partitioned between water (200 mL) and hexanes (200 mL). The excess phenol is extracted into the hexane layer. The aqueous layer is extracted with ethyl acetate (3x200 mL) and the combined organic layers are washed once with
  - water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated. The residue is columned on silica gel using methanol/methylene chloride 1:20 (which has 2% triethylamine) as the eluent. As the column fractions are concentrated a colorless solid forms which is collected to give the title compound as a white solid.

20



# 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy) ethyl)]-5-methyl uridine

[00179] To 0.5 g (1.3 mmol) of 2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl)1-5-methyl uridine in anhydrous pyridine (8 mL), triethylamine (0.36 mL) and dimethoxytrityl chloride (DMT-Cl, 0.87 g, 2 eq.) are added and stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is poured into water (200 mL) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2x200 mL). The combined CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layers are washed with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, followed by saturated NaCl solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate.

Evaporation of the solvent followed by silica gel chromatography using MeOH: CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:Et<sub>3</sub>N (20:1, v/v, with 1% triethylamine) gives the title compound.

5'-O-Dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl)]-5-methyl uridine-3'-O-(cyanoethyl-N,N-diisopropyl)phosphoramidite

[00180] Diisopropylaminotetrazolide (0.6 g) and 2-cyanoethoxyN,N-diisopropyl phosphoramidite (1.1 mL, 2 eq.) are added to a solution of 5'-O-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-[2(2-N,N-dimethylaminoethoxy)ethyl)]-5-methyluridine (2.17 g, 3 mmol) dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) under an atmosphere of argon. The reaction mixture is stirred overnight and the solvent evaporated. The resulting residue is purified by silica gel flash column chromatography with ethyl acetate as the eluent to give the title compound.

#### Example 2

# 25 Oligonucleotide synthesis

[00181] Unsubstituted and substituted phosphodiester (P=O) oligonucleotides are synthesized on an automated DNA synthesizer (Applied Biosystems model 380B) using standard phosphoramidite chemistry with oxidation by iodine.

30 [00182] Phosphorothioates (P=S) are synthesized as for the phosphodiester oligonucleotides except the standard oxidation bottle is replaced by 0.2 M solution of 3H-1,2-benzodithiole-3-one 1,1-dioxide in acetonitrile for the stepwise thiation of the phosphite linkages. The thiation

10

20

30



wait step is increased to 68 sec and is followed by the capping step. After cleavage from the CPG column and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C (18 h), the oligonucleotides are purified by precipitating twice with 2.5 volumes of ethanol from a 0.5 M NaCl solution. Phosphinate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,508,270, herein incorporated by reference.

[00183] Alkyl phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 4,469,863, herein incorporated by reference.

[00184] 3'-Deoxy-3'-methylene phosphonate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,610,289 or 5,625,050, herein incorporated by reference.

[00185] Phosphoramidite oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent, 5,256,775 or U.S. Patent 5,366,878, herein incorporated by reference.

15 [00186] Alkylphosphonothioate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in WO 94/17093 and WO 94/02499 herein incorporated by reference.

[00187] 3'-Deoxy-3'-amino phosphoramidate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,476,925, herein incorporated by reference.

[00188] Phosphotriester oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,023,243, herein incorporated by reference.

[00189] Borano phosphate oligonucleotides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,130,302 and 5,177,198, both herein incorporated by

25 reference.

# Example 3

# Oligonucleoside Synthesis

[00190] Methylenemethylimino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MMI linked oligonucleosides, methylenedimethylhydrazo linked oligonucleosides, also identified as MDH linked oligonucleosides, and methylenecarbonylamino linked oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-3 linked oligonucleosides, and methyleneaminocarbonyl linked



oligonucleosides, also identified as amide-4 linked oligonucleosides, as well as mixed backbone compounds having, for instance, alternating MMI and P=O or P=S linkages are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,378,825; 5,386,023; 5,489,677; 5,602,240; and 5,610,289, all of which are herein incorporated by reference.

[00191] Formacetal and thioformacetal linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patents 5,264,562 and 5,264,564, herein incorporated by reference.

[00192] Ethylene oxide linked oligonucleosides are prepared as described in U.S. Patent 5,223,618, herein incorporated by reference.

# Example 4

#### **PNA Synthesis**

[00193] Peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) are prepared in accordance with any of the various procedures referred to in Peptide Nucleic Acids (PNA): Synthesis, Properties and Potential Applications, *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry*, 1996, 4, 523. They may also be prepared in accordance with U.S. Patents 5,539,082; 5,700,922; and 5,719,262, herein incorporated by reference.

20

25

30

15

#### Example 5

Oligonucleotides

#### Synthesis of Chimeric Oligonucleotides

[00194] Chimeric oligonucleotides, oligonucleosides or mixed oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides of the invention can be of several different types. These include a first type wherein the "gap" segment of linked nucleosides is positioned between 5' and 3' "wing" segments of linked nucleosides and a second "open end" type wherein the "gap" segment is located at either the 3' or the 5' terminus of the oligomeric compound. Oligonucleotides of the first type are also known in the art as "gapmers" or gapped oligonucleotides. Oligonucleotides of the second type are also known in the art as "hemimers" or "wingmers".

[2'-O-Me]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-Me] Chimeric Phosphorothioate



Chimeric oligonucleotides having 2'-O-alkyl phosphorothioate [00195] and 2'-deoxy phosphorothicate oligonucleotide segments are synthesized using an Applied Biosystems automated DNA synthesizer Model 380B, as above. Oligonucleotides are synthesized using the automated synthesizer and 2'-deoxy-5'-dimethoxytrityl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for the DNA 5 portion and 5'-dimethoxytrityl-2'-O-methyl-3'-O-phosphoramidite for 5' and 3' wings. The standard synthesis cycle is modified by increasing the wait step after the delivery of tetrazole and base to 600 s repeated four times for RNA and twice for 2'-O-methyl. The fully protected oligonucleotide is cleaved from the support and the phosphate group is deprotected in 3:1 10 ammonia/ethanol at room temperature overnight then lyophilized to dryness. Treatment in methanolic ammonia for 24 hrs at room temperature is then done to deprotect all bases and sample is again lyophilized to dryness. The pellet is resuspended in 1M TBAF in THF for 24 hrs at room temperature to deprotect the 2' positions. The reaction is then quenched with 1M TEAA 15 and the sample is then reduced to 1/2 volume by rotovac before being desalted on a G25 size exclusion column. The oligo recovered is then analyzed spectrophotometrically for yield and for purity by capillary electrophoresis and by mass spectrometry.

- 20 [2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)]--[2'-deoxy]--[2'-O-(Methoxyethyl)] Chimeric Phosphorothioate Oligonucleotides
  - [00196] [2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl)]--[2'-deoxy]—[-2'-O-(methoxyethyl)] chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides are prepared as per the procedure above for the 2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide, with the substitution of phorothioate oligonucleotides are prepared as per the procedure above for 2'-O-(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites.
  - [2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)Phosphodiester]--[2'-deoxy Phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(2-Methoxyethyl)] Phosphodiester] Chimeric Oligonucleotides
- 30 [00197] [2'-O-(2-methoxyethyl phosphodiester]--[2'-deoxy phosphorothioate]--[2'-O-(methcixyethyl) phosphodiester] chimeric oligonucleotides are prepared as per the above procedure for the 2'-O-methyl chimeric oligonucleotide with the substitution of 2'-O-

15

20

30



(methoxyethyl) amidites for the 2'-O-methyl amidites, oxidization with iodine to generate the phosphodiester internucleotide linkages within the wing portions of the chimeric structures and sulfurization utilizing 3,H-1,2 benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) to generate the phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages for the center gap.

[00198] Other chimeric oligonucleotides, chimeric oligonucleosides and mixed chimeric oligonucleotides/oligonucleosides are synthesized according to United States patent 5,623,065, herein incorporated by reference.

#### 10 Example 6

#### Oligonucleotide Isolation

[00199] After cleavage from the controlled pore glass column (Applied Biosystems) and deblocking in concentrated ammonium hydroxide at 55°C for 18 hours, the oligonucleotides or oligonucleosides are purified by precipitation twice out of 0.5 M NaCl with 2.5 volumes ethanol. Synthesized oligonucleotides are analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis on denaturing gels and judged to be at least 85% full-length material. The relative amounts of phosphorothioate and phosphodiester linkages obtained in synthesis are periodically checked by "P nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and for some studies oligonucleotides are purified by HPLC, as described by Chiang et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 1991, 266, 18162-18171.

#### Example 7

# 25 Oligonucleotide Synthesis - 96 Well Plate Format

[00200] Oligonucleotides are synthesized via solid phase P(III) phosphoramidite chemistry on an automated synthesizer capable of assembling 96 sequences simultaneously in a standard 96 well format. Phosphodiester internucleotide linkages are afforded by oxidation with aqueous iodine. Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages are generated by sulfurization utilizing 3,H-1,2 benzodithiole-3-one 1,1 dioxide (Beaucage Reagent) in anhydrous acetonitrile. Standard base-protected betacyanoethyldiisopropyl phosphoramidites can be purchased from commercial



vendors (e.g. PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, or Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ). Non-standard nucleosides are synthesized as per known literature or patented methods. They are utilized as base protected betacyanoethyldiisopropyl phosphoramidites.

5 [00201] Oligonucleotides are cleaved from support and deprotected with concentrated NH<sub>4</sub>OH at elevated temperature (55-60°C) for 12-16 hours and the released product then dried in vacuo. The dried product is then resuspended in sterile water to afford a master plate from which all analytical and test plate samples are then diluted utilizing robotic pipettors.

10

# Example 8

# Oligonucleotide Analysis - 96 Well Plate Format

[00202] The concentration of oligonucleotide in each well is assessed by dilution of samples and UV absorption spectroscopy. The full-length integrity of the individual products is evaluated by capillary electrophoresis (CE) in either the 96 well format (Beckman P/ACE<sup>TM</sup> MDQ) or, for individually prepared samples, on a commercial CE apparatus (e.g., Beckman P/ACE<sup>TM</sup> 5000, ABI 270). Base and backbone composition is confirmed by mass analysis of the compounds utilizing electrospray-mass spectroscopy. All assay test plates are diluted from the master plate using single and multi-channel robotic pipettors. Plates are judged to be acceptable if at least 85% of the compounds on the plate are at least 85% full length.

# 25 Example 9

30

# Cell culture and oligonucleotide treatment

[00203] The effect of antisense compounds on target nucleic acid expression can be tested in any of a variety of cell types provided that the target nucleic acid is present at measurable levels. This can be routinely determined using, for example, PCR or Northern blot analysis. The following 6 cell types are provided for illustrative purposes, but other cell types can be routinely used, provided that the target is expressed in the cell type chosen. This can be readily determined by methods routine in the art,

15

20

25



for example Northern blot analysis, Ribonuclease protection assays, or RT-PCR.

T-24 cells:

[00204] The human transitional cell bladder carcinoma cell line T-24 is obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). T-24 cells are routinely cultured in complete McCoy's 5A basal media (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per mL (Gibco/Life

Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells are routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence. Cells are seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #3872) at a density of 7000 cells/well for use in RT-PCR analysis.

[00205] For Northern blotting or other analysis, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

A549 cells:

[00206] The human lung carcinoma cell line A549 can be obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) (Manassas, VA). A549 cells are routinely cultured in DMEM basal media (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD), penicillin 100 units per mL, and streptomycin 100 micrograms per mL (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells are routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence.

NHDF cells:

[00207] Human neonatal dermal fibroblast (NHDF) can be obtained from the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville MD). NHDFs are routinely maintained in Fibroblast Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation,

Walkersville MD) supplemented as recommended by the supplier. Cells are maintained for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

HEK cells:



[00208] Human embryonic keratinocytes (HEK) can be obtained from the Clonetics Corporation (Walkersville MD). HEKs are routinely maintained in Keratinocyte Growth Medium (Clonetics Corporation, Walkersville MD) formulated as recommended by the supplier. Cells are routinely maintained

MCF-7 cells:

[00209] The human breast carcinoma cell line MCF-7 is obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). MCF-7 cells are routinely cultured in DMEM low glucose (Gibco/Life Technologies,

Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells are routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence. Cells are seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #3872) at a density of 7000 cells/well for use in RT-PCR analysis.

for up to 10 passages as recommended by the supplier.

15 [00210] For Northern blotting or other analyses, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

LA4 cells:

[00211] The mouse lung epithelial cell line LA4 is obtained from the

American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA). LA4 cells are routinely cultured in F12K medium (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 15% fetal calf serum (Gibco/Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells are routinely passaged by trypsinization and dilution when they reached 90% confluence. Cells are seeded into 96-well plates (Falcon-Primaria #3872) at a density of 3000-6000 cells/ well for use

[00212] For Northern blotting or other analyses, cells may be seeded onto 100 mm or other standard tissue culture plates and treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of medium and oligonucleotide.

30 Treatment with antisense compounds:

in RT-PCR analysis.

[00213] When cells reached 80% confluence, they are treated with oligonucleotide. For cells grown in 96-well plates, wells are washed once with 200  $\mu$ L OPTI-MEM<sup>TM</sup>-1 reduced-serum medium (Gibco BRL) and



then treated with 130 μL of OPTI-MEM<sup>TM</sup>-1 containing 3.75 μg/mL·LIPOFECTIN<sup>TM</sup> (Gibco BRL) and the desired concentration of oligonucleotide. After 4-7 hours of treatment, the medium is replaced with fresh medium. Cells are harvested 16-24 hours after oligonucleotide treatment.

[00214] The concentration of oligonucleotide used varies from cell line to cell line. To determine the optimal oligonucleotide concentration for a particular cell line, the cells are treated with a positive control oligonucleotide at a range of concentrations.

10

15

20

25

30

5

#### Example 10

# Analysis of oligonucleotide inhibition of VCC-1 expression

Antisense modulation of VCC-1 expression can be assayed in a variety of ways known in the art. For example, VCC-1 mRNA levels can be quantitated by, e.g., Northern blot analysis, competitive polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or real-time PCR (RT-PCR). Real-time quantitative PCR is presently preferred. RNA analysis can be performed on total cellular RNA or poly(A)+ mRNA. Methods of RNA isolation are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 1, pp. 4.1.1-4.2.9 and 4.5.1-4.5.3, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1993. Northern blot analysis is routine in the art and is taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 1, pp. 4.2.1-4.2.9, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996. Real-time quantitative (PCR) can be conveniently accomplished using the commercially available ABI PRISM $^{TM}$ 7700 Sequence Detection System, available from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA and used according to manufacturer's instructions. Prior to quantitative PCR analysis, primer-probe sets specific to the target gene being measured are evaluated for their ability to be "multiplexed" with a GAPDH amplification reaction. In multiplexing, both the target gene and the internal standard gene GAPDH are amplified concurrently in a single sample. In this analysis, mRNA isolated from untreated cells is serially diluted. Each dilution is amplified in the presence of primer-probe sets specific for GAPDH only, target gene only ("single-plexing"), or both

10

15

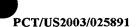


(multiplexing). Following PCR amplification, standard curves of GAPDH and target mRNA signal as a function of dilution are generated from both the single-plexed and multiplexed samples. If both the slope and correlation coefficient of the GAPDH and target signals generated from the multiplexed samples fall within 10% of their corresponding values generated from the single-plexed samples, the primer-probe set specific for that target is deemed as multiplexable. Other methods of PCR are also known in the art. Protein levels of VCC-1 can be quantitated in a variety of ways [00216] well known in the art, such as immunoprecipitation, Western blot analysis (immunoblotting), ELISA or fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). Antibodies directed to VCC-1 can be identified and obtained from a variety of sources, such as the MSRS catalog of antibodies (Aerie Corporation, Birmingham, MI), or can be prepared via conventional antibody generation methods. Methods for preparation of polyclonal antisera are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 2, pp. 11.12.1-11.12.9, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1997. Preparation of monoclonal antibodies is taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 2, pp. 11.4.1-11.11.5, John Wiley Sons, Inc., 1997.

[00217] Immunoprecipitation methods are standard in the art and can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 2, pp. 10.16.110.16.11, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1998.
 Western blot (immunoblot) analysis is standard in the art and can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular
 Biology, Volume 2, pp. 10.8.1-10.8.21, John Wiley Sons, Inc., 1997.
 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) are standard in the art and

can be found at, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Volume 2, pp. 11.2.1-11.2.22, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.,

1991.



#### Example 11

#### Poly(A)+ mRNA isolation

Poly(A)+ mRNA is isolated according to Miura et al., Clin. Chem., 1996, 42, 1758-1764. Other methods for poly(A)+ mRNA isolation are taught in, for example, Ausubel, F.M. et al., Current Protocols in 5 Molecular Biology, Volume 1, pp. 4.5.1-4.5.3, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1993. Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium is removed from the cells and each well is washed with 200 µL cold PBS. 60µL lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5% NP-40, 20 mM vanadyl-ribonucleoside complex) is added to each well, the plate is 10 gently agitated and then incubated at room temperature for five minutes. 55 uL of lysate is transferred to Oligo d(T) coated 96-well plates (AGCT Inc., Irvine CA). Plates are incubated for 60 minutes at room temperature, washed 3 times with 200 µL of wash buffer (10 mM Tris-HC1 pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 0.3 M NaCl). After the final wash, the plate is blotted on paper 15 towels to remove excess wash buffer and then air-dried for 5 minutes. 60 pL of elution buffer (5 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6), preheated to 70 °C is added to each well, the plate is incubated on a 90°C hot plate for 5 minutes, and the eluate is then transferred to a fresh 96-well plate.

20 [00219] Cells grown on 100 mm or other standard plates may be treated similarly, using appropriate volumes of all solutions.

#### Example 12

25

30

# **Total RNA Isolation**

[00220] Total mRNA is isolated using an RNEASY 96<sup>™</sup> kit and buffers purchased from Qiagen Inc. (Valencia CA) following the manufacturer's recommended procedures. Briefly, for cells grown on 96-well plates, growth medium is removed from the cells and each well is washed with 200 μL cold PBS. 100 μL Buffer RLT is added to each well and the plate vigorously agitated for 20 seconds. 100 μL of 70% ethanol is then added to each well and the contents mixed by pipetting three times up and down. The samples are then transferred to the RNEASY 96<sup>™</sup> well plate attached to a QIAVAC<sup>™</sup> manifold fitted with a waste collection tray and attached to a vacuum

15

20

25

30



source. Vacuum is applied for 15 seconds. 1 mL of Buffer RW1 is added to each well of the RNEASY 96<sup>™</sup> plate and the vacuum again applied for 15 seconds. 1 mL of Buffer RPE is then added to each well of the RNEASY 96<sup>™</sup> plate and the vacuum applied for a period of 15 seconds. The Buffer

RPE wash is then repeated and the vacuum is applied for an additional 10 minutes. The plate is then removed from the QIAVAC<sup>™</sup> manifold and blotted dry on paper towels. The plate is then re-attached to the QIAVAC<sup>™</sup> manifold fitted with a collection tube rack containing 1.2 mL collection tubes. RNA is then eluted by pipetting 60µL water into each well,

incubating 1 minute, and then applying the vacuum for 30 seconds. The elution step is repeated with an additional 60µL water.

[00221] The repetitive pipetting and elution steps may be automated using a QIAGEN Bio-Robot 9604 (Qiagen, Inc., Valencia CA). Essentially, after lysing of the cells on the culture plate, the plate is transferred to the robot deck where the pipetting, DNase treatment and elution steps are carried out.

#### Example 13

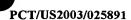
# Real-time Quantitative PCR Analysis of VCC-1 mRNA Levels

[00222] Quantitation of VCC-1 mRNA levels is determined by real-time quantitative PCR using the ABI PRISM<sup>™</sup> 7700 Sequence Detection System (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) according to manufacturer's instructions. This is a closed-tube, non-gel-based, fluorescence detection system which allows high-throughput quantitation of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products in real-time. As opposed to standard PCR, in which amplification products are quantitated after the PCR is completed, products in real-time quantitative PCR are quantitated as they accumulate. This is accomplished by including in the PCR reaction an oligonucleotide probe that anneals specifically between the forward and reverse PCR primers, and contains two fluorescent dyes. A reporter dye (e.g., JOE, FAM<sup>TM</sup>, or VIC, obtained from either Operon Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) is attached to the 5' end of the probe and a quencher dye (e.g., TAMRA, obtained from either Operon

20

25

` 30



Technologies Inc., Alameda, CA or PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) is attached to the 3' end of the probe. When the probe and dyes are intact, reporter dye emission is quenched by the proximity of the 3' quencher dye. During amplification, annealing of the probe to the target sequence creates a substrate that can be cleaved by the 5'-exonuclease 5 activity of Taq polymerase. During the extension phase of the PCR amplification cycle, cleavage of the probe by Taq polymerase releases the reporter dye from the remainder of the probe (and hence from the quencher moiety) and a sequence-specific fluorescent signal is generated. With each cycle, additional reporter dye molecules are cleaved from their respective 10 probes, and the fluorescence intensity is monitored at regular intervals by laser optics built into the ABI PRISM<sup>™</sup> 7700 Sequence Detection System. In each assay, a series of parallel reactions containing serial dilutions of mRNA from untreated control samples generates a standard curve that is used to quantitate the percent inhibition after antisense oligonucleotide 15 treatment of test samples.

[00223] PCR reagents can be obtained from PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA. RT-PCR reactions are carried out by adding 25 μL PCR cocktail (1x TAQMAN<sup>™</sup> buffer A, 5.5 MM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 300 μM each of dATP, dCTP and dGTP, 600 μM of dUTP, 100 nM each of forward primer, reverse primer, and probe, 20 Units RNAse inhibitor, 1.25 Units AMPLITAQ GOLD<sup>™</sup>, and 12.5 Units MuLV reverse transcriptase) to 96 well plates containing 25 μL poly(A) mRNA solution. The RT reaction is carried out by incubation for 30 minutes at 48°C. Following a 10 minute incubation at 95°C to activate the AMPLITAQ GOLD<sup>™</sup>, 40 cycles of a two-step PCR protocol are carried out: 95°C for 15 seconds (denaturation) followed by 60°C for 1.5 minutes (annealing/extension).

[00224] Probes and primers to human VCC-1 were designed to hybridize to a human VCC-1 sequence, using published sequence, information (GenBank accession number XM\_058945, incorporated herein as Figure 1. For human VCC-1 the PCR primers were:

forward primer: CGACAGTTGCGATGAAAGTTCT SEQ ID NO:1100



reverse primer: AGAGACCATGGACATCAGCATTAG SEQ ID NO:1101 and the PCR probe is: FAM<sup>TM</sup>- TCTCTTCCCTCCTCTGTTGCTGCC SEQ ID NO:1102 -TAMRA where FAM<sup>TM</sup> (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) is the fluorescent reporter dye) and TAMRA (PE-Applied

5 Biosystems, Foster City, CA) is the quencher dye. For human cyclophilin the PCR primers were:

forward primer: CCCACCGTGTTCTTCGACAT SEQ ID NO:1103 reverse primer: TTTCTGCTGTCTTTGGGACCTT SEQ ID NO 1104 and the PCR probe is: 5' JOE- CGCGTCTCCTTTGAGCTGTTTGCA SEQ ID

NO: 1105 - TAMRA 3' where JOE (PE-Applied Biosystems, Foster City,
 CA) is the fluorescent reporter dye) and TAMRA (PE-Applied Biosystems,
 Foster City, CA) is the quencher dye.

## Example 14

Antisense inhibition of human VCC-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap

[00225] In accordance with the present invention, a series of oligonucleotides are designed to target different regions of the human VCC-

- 1 RNA, using published sequences (XM\_058945, incorporated herein as Figure 1. The oligonucleotides are shown in Table 1. "Position" indicates the first (5'-most) nucleotide number on the particular target sequence to which the oligonucleotide binds. The indicated parameters for each oligo were predicted using RNAstructure 3.7 by David H. Mathews, Michael
- Zuker, and Douglas H. Turner. The parameters are described either as free energy (The energy that is released when a reaction occurs. The more negative the number, the more likely the reaction will occur. All free energy units are in kcal/mol.) or melting temperature (The temperature at which two anneal strands of polynucleic acid separate. The higher the
  temperature, greater the affinity between the 2 strands.) When designing an

antisense oligonucleotide that will bind with high affinity, it is desirable to consider the structure of the target RNA strand and the antisense oligomer.

5

10

15



Specifically, for an oligomer to bind tightly (in the table described as 'duplex formation'), it should be complementary to a stretch of target RNA that has little self-structure (in the table the free energy of which is described as 'target structure'). Also, the oligomer should have little self-structure, either intramolecular (in the table the free energy of which is described as 'intramolecular oligo') or bimolecular (in the table the free energy of which is described as 'intermolecular oligo'). Breaking up any self-structure amounts to a binding penalty. All compounds in Table 1 are chimeric oligonucleotides ("gapmers") 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central "gap" region consisting of ten 2'deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by four-nucleotide "wings". The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. Cytidine residues in the 2'-MOE wings are 5-methylcytidines. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines.

TABLE 1

		duplex			target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
414	CTGTGGTGCCTTTGGTGTCT SEQ ID NO:1	-26.2	-28.3	82.5	-2.1	0	-5.7
419	GCTTTCTGTGGTGCCTTTGG SEQ ID NO; 2	-25.8	-27.9	80.7	-2.1	0	-5.7
415	TCTGTGGTGCCTTTGGTGTC SEQ ID NO:3	-25.7	-27.8	82.4	-2.1	0	-5
410	GGTGCCTTTGGTGTCTTGTT SEQ ID NO: 4	-25.5	-27.6	81.5	-2.1	0	-4.9
411	TGGTGCCTTTGGTGTCTTGT SEQ ID NO:5	-25.4	-27.5	80.8	-2.1	0	-5.7
412	GTGGTGCCTTTGGTGTCTTG SEQ ID NO:6	-25.4	-27.5	80.8	-2.1	· o	-5.7
413	TGTGGTGCCTTTGGTGTCTT SEQ ID NO:7	-25.4	-27.5	80.8	-2.1	0	-5.7
416	TTCTGTGGTGCCTTTGGTGT SEQ ID NO:8	-25.4	-27.5	80.8	-2.1	0	-5.7
418	CTTTCTGTGGTGCCTTTGGT SEQ ID NO:9	-25.2	-27.3	79.8	-2.1	0	-5.7
424	GTTTGGCTTTCTGTGGTGCC SEQ ID NO:10	-24.8	-28.2	82.4	-2.1	-1.2	-5.2
956	GTGAGGGTCTTGGTGGGGAT SEQ ID NO:11	-24.7	-27.4	80.4	-2.7	0	-2.4
409	GTGCCTTTGGTGTCTTGTTT SEQ ID NO:12	-24.4	-26.5	79.1	-2.1	0	-3.4
420	GGCTTTCTGTGGTGCCTTTG SEQ ID NO:13	-24.4	-27.9	80.7	-2.1	-1.3	-5.7
417	TTTCTGTGGTGCCTTTGGTG SEQ ID NO:14	-24.3	-26.4	77.5	-2.1	0	-5.7

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total		Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
425	TGTTTGGCTTTCTGTGGTGC SEO ID NO:15	-24.1	-26.2	78.4	-2.1	0	-3.7
421	TGGCTTTCTGTGGTGCCTTT SEQ ID NO:16	-23.8	-27.9	80.7	-2.1	-2	-6
422	TTGGCTTTCTGTGGTGCCTT SEQ ID NO:17	-23.8	-27.9	80.7	-2.1	-2	-6
423	TTTGGCTTTCTGTGGTGCCT SEQ ID NO:18	-23.8	-27.9	80.7	-2.1	-2	-6
407	GCCTTTGGTGTCTTGTTTTC SEQ ID NO:19	-23.7	-25.8	77.8	-2.1	0	-3.2
957	AGTGAGGGTCTTGGTGGGGA SEQ ID NO:20	-23.4	-27.4	80.8	-4	0	-2.4
408	TGCCTTTGGTGTCTTGTTTT SEQ ID NO:21	-23.3	-25.4	75. <b>7</b>	-2.1	0	-3.4
955	TGAGGGTCTTGGTGGGGATA SEQ ID NO:22	-23.2	-25.9	76	-2.7	0	-2.4
952	GGGTCTTGGTGGGGATAAGT SEQ ID NO:23	-23.1	-25.8	75.8	-2.7	0	-3.2
171	GGCAGCAACAGGAGGAGGGA SEQ ID NO:24	-22.6	-27	75.9	-4.4	0	-5.3
566	GAGTGTCTGGTAGGTGTGCT SEQ ID NO:25	-22.5	-26.7	81.5	-4.2	0	-3.6
954	GAGGGTCTTGGTGGGGATAA SEQ ID NO:26	-22.5	-25.2	73.6	-2.7	0	-2.4
426	TTGTTTGGCTTTCTGTGGTG SEQ ID NO:27	-22.4	-24.5	74	-2.1	0	-3.7
565	AGTGTCTGGTAGGTGTGCTC SEQ ID NO:28	-22.3	-26.5	82.1	-4.2	0	-3.6
403	TTGGTGTCTTGTTTTCTTCA SEQ ID NO:29	-22.2	-23.1	72	-0.7	0	-1.9
404	TTTGGTGTCTTGTTTTCTTC SEQ ID NO:30	-22.1	-22.5	71.2	0	0	-1.5
613	GAATGATTTAGGGGTGGGTA SEQ ID NO:31	-22.1	-22.5	67	0	0	-2.1
172	TGGCAGCAACAGGAGGAGGG SEQ ID NO:32	-22	-26.4	74.4	-4.4	0	-5.3
614	GGAATGATTTAGGGGTGGGT SEQ ID NO:33	-22	-24	70.2	-2	0	-2.3
889	GGGTCATCTGGTTGTGAATT SEQ ID NO:34	-21.9	-23.7	71	-1.8	0	-3.3
953	AGGGTCTTGGTGGGGATAAG SEQ ID NO:35	-21.9	-24.6	72.5	-2.7	0	-2.4
ı	CGTTCCCATTTGAGGGCGAG SEQ ID NO:36	-21.8	-27.6	74.4	-4.5	-1.2	-6.4
890	TGGGTCATCTGGTTGTGAAT SEQ ID NO:37	-21.8	-23.6	70.4	-1.8	0	-3.3
891	ATGGGTCATCTGGTTGTGAA SEQ ID NO:38	-21.8	-23.6	70.4	-1.8	0	-3.3
892	AATGGGTCATCTGGTTGTGA SEQ ID NO:39	-21.8	-23.6	70.4	-1.8	0	-3.3
567	AGAGTGTCTGGTAGGTGTGC SEQ ID NO:40	-21.6	-25.8	79.6	-4.2	0	-2.6
951	GGTCTTGGTGGGGATAAGTA SEQ ID NO:41	-21.6	-24.3	72.4	-2.7	0	-3.2
715	CTGGGTAAGGGGAGGCACA SEQ ID NO:42	-21.5	-27.5	77	-6	0	-4
958	GAGTGAGGGTCTTGGTGGGG SEQ ID NO:43	-21.4	-27.4	80.8	-6	0 .	-2.2
405	CTTTGGTGTCTTGTTTTCTT SEQ ID NO:44	-21.3	-23	71.5	-1.7	0	-1.3
174	AGTGGCAGCAACAGGAGGAG SEQ ID NO:45	-21	-25.2	2 72.9	-4.2	. 0	-2.4
562	GTCTGGTAGGTGTGCTCACT SEQ ID NO:46	-20.9	-27.	81.9	-4.2	-2	-4.2

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
173	GTGGCAGCAACAGGAGGAGG SEQ ID NO:47	-20.8	-26.4	75.3	-5.6	0	-6.1
161	GGAGGAGGGAAGAGATTAGA SEQ ID NO:48	-20.7	-21.5	64.7	-0.6	0	-1.5
170	GCAGCAACAGGAGGAAA SEQ ID NO:49	-20.7	-25.1	71	-4.4	0	-4.7
175	TAGTGGCAGCAACAGGAGGA SEQ ID NO:50	-20.7	-24.9	72	-4.2	0	-2.4
888	GGTCATCTGGTTGTGAATTG . SEQ ID NO:51	-20.7	-22.5	68.1	-1.8	· <b>•</b> 0	-3.1
714	TGGGTAAGGGGAGGGCACAG SEQ ID NO:52	-20.6	-26.6	75.4	-6	0	-4
897	GGTAAAATGGGTCATCTGGT SEQ ID NO:53	-20.6	-22.4	66.3	-1.8	0	-2.9
898	GGGTAAAATGGGTCATCTGG SEQ ID NO:54	-20.6	-22.4	65.7	-1.8	0	-2.9
227	GGCCTCTGGCGACCCCTGGA SEQ ID NO:55	-20.5	~34.5	87.6	-11.5	-2.5	-8.4
564	GTGTCTGGTAGGTGTGCTCA SEQ ID NO:56	-20.5	-27.2	82.9	-6.7	0	-0.6
893	AAATGGGTCATCTGGTTGTG SEQ ID NO:57	-20.5	-22.3	66.7	-1.8	0	-2.9
950	GTCTTGGTGGGGATAAGTAT SEQ ID NO:58	-20.4	-23.1	69.6	-2.7	0	-3.2
946	TGGTGGGGATAAGTATGTGT SEQ ID NO:59	-20.2	-22.9	68.7	-2.7	0	-1.8
162	AGGAGGAGGGAAGAGATTAG SEQ ID NO:60	-20.1	-20.9	63.6	-0.6	0	-1.5
226	GCCTCTGGCGACCCCTGGAT SEQ ID NO:61	-20.1	-33.3	85.2	-11.5	-1.7	-7.8
612	AATGATTTAGGGGTGGGTAC SEQ ID NO:62	-20.1	-22.1	66.2	-2	0	-4
948	CTTGGTGGGGATAAGTATGT SEQ ID NO:63	-20	-22.7	67.8	-2.7	0	-2.1
228	TGGCCTCTGGCGACCCCTGG SEQ ID NO:64	-19.9	-33.9	86.2	-11.5	-2.5	-8.1
229	GTGGCCTCTGGCGACCCCTG SEQ ID NO:65	-19.9	-33.9	87.2	-11.5	-2.5	-8.3
402	TGGTGTCTTGTTTTCTTCAC SEQ ID NO:66	-19.9	-23.2	72.3	-3.3	0	-3.6
427	CTTGTTTGGCTTTCTGTGGT SEQ ID NO:67	-19.9	-25.4	76.3	-5.5	0	-3.7
560	CTGGTAGGTGTGCTCACTGT SEQ ID NO:68	-19.9	-26.7	79.6	-4.8	-2	-4.2
945	GGTGGGGATAAGTATGTGTA SEQ ID NO:69	-19.9	-22.6	68.2	-2.7	0	-1.8
135	ATCGCAACTGTCGGTGCAGC SEQ ID NO:70	-19.8	-27.2	75.3	-5.8	-1.6	-6.8
406	CCTTTGGTGTCTTGTTTTCT SEQ ID NO:71	-19.8	-24.9	75.1	-5.1	0	-2
606	TTAGGGGTGGGTACAGTGGG SEQ ID NO:72	-19.8	-26.4	77.4	-5.9	-0.4	-5.2
894	AAAATGGGTCATCTGGTTGT SEQ ID NO:73	-19.8	-21.6	64.5	-1.8	0	-2.9
2	GCGTTCCCATTTGAGGGCGA SEQ ID NO:74	-19.7	-29.4	78.2	-8.2	-1.4	-7.1
401	GGTGTCTTGTTTTCTTCACA SEQ ID NO:75	-19.7	-23.9	73.7	-3	-1.1	
561	TCTGGTAGGTGTGCTCACTG SEQ ID NO:76	-19.7	-25.9	77.7	-4.2	-2	-4.2
225	CCTCTGGCGACCCCTGGATT SEQ ID NO:77	-19.6	-31.6	81.5	-11.5	-0.1	-4.5
137	TCATCGCAACTGTCGGTGCA SEQ ID NO:78	-19.5	-26.5	73.5	-5.8	-1.1	-7

## WO 2004/016224

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
605	TAGGGGTGGGTACAGTGGGA SEQ ID NO:79	-19.5	-26.9	78.5	-7.4	0.2	-5.2
896	GTAAAATGGGTCATCTGGTT SEQ ID NO:80	-19.5	-21.3	64.1	-1.8	0	-2.9
1048	GTATGCTTTTTTTTTTTTGT SEQ ID NO:81	-19.5	-19.9	63.1	0	0	-3.6
1049	GGTATGCTTTTTTTTTTG SEQ ID NO:82	-19.5	-19.9	62.5	0	0	-2.9
1050	TGGTATGCTTTTTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:83	-19.5	-19.9	62.5	0	0	-3.6
1051	TTGGTATGCTTTTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:84	-19.5	-19.9	62.5	0	0	-3.6
132	GCAACTGTCGGTGCAGCTGT SEQ ID NO:85	-19.4	-28.1	79.1	-7.3	-1.3	~9.7
899	AGGGTAAAATGGGTCATCTG SEQ ID NO:86	-19.4	-21.2	63.4	-1.8	0	-2.9
140	CTTTCATCGCAACTGTCGGT SEQ ID NO:87	-19.3	-25.1	71	-5.8	. 0	-4.7
158	GGAGGGAAGAGATTAGAACT SEQ ID NO:88	-19.3	-20.1	60.9	-0.6	0	-2.3
965	GGAGACAGAGTGAGGGTCTT SEQ ID NO:89	-19.3	-24.7	74.4	-3.9	-1.4	-5.5
138	TTCATCGCAACTGTCGGTGC SEQ ID NO:90	-19.2	-25.9	72.8	-5.8	-0.8	-7
176	TTAGTGGCAGCAACAGGAGG SEQ ID NO:91	-19.2	-24.4	71	-5.2	0	-2.4
949	TCTTGGTGGGGATAAGTATG SEQ ID NO:92	-19.2	-21.9	66.1	-2.7	0	-2.7
963	AGACAGAGTGAGGGTCTTGG SEQ ID NO:93	-19.2	-24.1	72.7	-3.9	-0.9	-5.1
400	GTGTCTTGTTTTCTTCACAT SEQ ID NO:94	-19.1	-22.7	70.8	-3	-0.3	-3.9
611	ATGATTTAGGGGTGGGTACA SEQ ID NO:95	-19.1	-23.5	69.8	-3.7	-0.4	-5.2
615	TGGAATGATTTAGGGGTGGG SEQ ID NO:96	-19.1	-22.8	66.8	-3.7	0	-2.3
900	TAGGGTAAAATGGGTCATCT SEQ ID NO:97	-19.1	-20.9	62.9	-1.8	0	-2.9
947	TTGGTGGGGATAAGTATGTG SEQ ID NO:98	-19.1	-21.8		-2.7	0	-1.8
962	GACAGAGTGAGGGTCTTGGT SEQ ID NO:99 CAGCAACAGGAGGAAGGAAG	-19	-25.3			-0.1	-4.4
169	SEQ ID NO:100	-18.9	-23.3	67.1	-4.4	0	-4.1
160	GAGGAGGGAAGAGATTAGAA SEQ ID NO:101	-18.8	-19.6		-0.6	0	-1.5
168	AGCAACAGGAGGAAGA SEQ ID NO:102	-18.8	-23.2	67.2	-4.4	0	-4.1
887	GTCATCTGGTTGTGAATTGG SEQ ID NO:103	-18.8	-22.5	68.1	-3.7	0	-3.1
1065	CCGTGTCTGGTTCATTGGTA SEQ ID NO:104	-18.8	-26.3	76	-7.5	0	-2.9
64	TCCCTGGGGATGACTCAGGT SEQ ID NO:105	-18.7	-28.7	80.3	-6.9	-3.1	-9.3
136	CATCGCAACTGTCGGTGCAG SEQ ID NO:106	-18.7	-26.1	72.2	-5.8	-1.6	-8.4
607	TTTAGGGGTGGGTACAGTGG SEQ ID NO:107	-18.7	-25.3	75.1	-5.9		-5.2
1061	GTCTGGTTCATTGGTATGCT SEQ ID NO:108	-18.7	-25	75.5	-5.8	-0.1	-3.6
568	AAGAGTGTCTGGTAGGTGTG SEQ ID NO:109	-18.5	-23.3	3 71.8	-4.8	0	-2.9
685	GACGAGAGAAGAAGACACTA SEQ ID NO:110	-18.5	-18.9	57.3	0	0	-3.5

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
966	TGGAGACAGAGTGAGGGTCT SEQ ID NO:111	-18.5	-24.6	73.8	-4.8	-1.2	-5.9
1052	ATTGGTATGCTTTTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:112	-18.5	-19.8	62.1	-1.2	0	-3.6
1064	CGTGTCTGGTTCATTGGTAT SEQ ID NO:113	-18.5	-24.3	72.2	-5.8	0	-2.7
159	AGGAGGGAAGAGATTAGAAC SEQ ID NO:114	-18.4	-19.2	59.2	-0.6	0	-1.4
686	TGACGAGAGAAGACACT SEQ ID NO:115	-18.4	-19.2	57.8	-0.6	0	-3.5
1047	TATGCTTTTTTTTTTTGTC SEQ ID NO:116	-18.4	-19.1	61.3	-0.4	0	-3.6
141	ACTTTCATCGCAACTGTCGG SEQ ID NO:117	-18.3	-24.1	68.4	-5.8	0	-4.7
683	CGAGAGAAGAAGACACTAGA SEQ ID NO:118	-18.3	-18.7	56.9	0	0	-4.5
895	TAAAATGGGTCATCTGGTTG SEQ ID NO:119	-18.3	-20.1	60.9	-1.8	0	-2.9
3	AGCGTTCCCATTTGAGGGCG SEQ ID NO:120	-18.2	-28.8	77.2	-9	-1.5	-9.2
157	GAGGGAAGAGATTAGAACTT SEQ ID NO:121	-18.2	-19	58.7	-0.6	0	-2.6
563	TGTCTGGTAGGTGTGCTCAC SEQ ID NO:122	-18.2	-26.2	79.5	-6.7	-1.2	-3.3
901	ATAGGGTAAAATGGGTCATC SEQ ID NO:123	-18.2	-20	61	-1.8	0	-2.9
155	GGGAAGAGATTAGAACTTTC SEQ ID NO:124	-18.1	-18.9	58.9	-0.6	0	-3.2
964	GAGACAGAGTGAGGGTCTTG SEQ ID NO:125	-18.1	-23.5	71.3	-3.9	-1.4	-5.5
716	CCTGGGTAAGGGGAGGCAC SEQ ID NO:126	-18	-28.8	79.5	-10	-0.6	-5.2
934	GTATGTGTAGAATCTGGATT SEQ ID NO:127	-18	-20.1	62.6	-2.1	0	-6.7
233	CCCTGTGGCCTCTGGCGACC SEQ ID NO:128	-17.9	-33.9	87.2	-16	1.9	-7.2
684	ACGAGAGAAGAAGACACTAG SEQ ID NO:129	-17.9	-18.3	56.2	0	0	-4
935	AGTATGTGTAGAATCTGGAT SEQ ID NO:130	-17.9	-20	62.5	-2.1	0	-4.5
65	ATCCCTGGGGATGACTCAGG SEQ ID NO:131	-17.8	-27.5	76.7	-6.9	-2.8	-11.1
224	CTCTGGCGACCCCTGGATTC SEQ ID NO:132	-17.8	-30	80	-11.5	-0.4	-5.2
271	GCCTTCCTGGAGCCATCTCC SEQ ID NO:133	-17.8	-32.1	87.2	-11.9	-2.4	-6.8
399	TGTCTTGTTTTCTTCACATT SEQ ID NO:134	-17.8	-21.6	67.5	-3.8	0	-2.7
. 485	GCAGAGCAAAGCTTCTTAGC SEQ ID NO:135	-17.8	-23.9	70.4	-4.8	-1.2	-7.7
713	GGGTAAGGGGAGGGCACAGG SEQ ID NO:136	-17.8	-27.8	78.2	-10	0	-4
905	GTGAATAGGGTAAAATGGGT SEQ ID NO:137	-17.8	-19.6	59.2	-1.8	0	-1.2
1062	TGTCTGGTTCATTGGTATGC SEQ ID NO:138	-17.8	-24.1	73.1	-5.8	-0.1	-2.6
151	AGAGATTAGAACTTTCATCG SEQ ID NO:139	-17.7	-18.5	5 57.7	-0.6	0	-4.2
156	AGGGAAGAGATTAGAACTTT SEQ ID NO:140	-17.7	-18.5	57.7	-0.6	0	-3.2
232	CCTGTGGCCTCTGGCGACCC SEQ ID NO:141	-17.7	-33.9	87.2	-16.2	1.9	-6.5
903	GAATAGGGTAAAATGGGTCA SEQ ID NO:142	-17.7	-19.5	5 58.9	-1.8	0	-2.1

				duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
			total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
	position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
	959	AGAGTGAGGGTCTTGGTGGG SEQ ID NO:143	-17.7	-26.2	78.3	-8.5	0	-2.5
•	1063	GTGTCTGGTTCATTGGTATG SEQ ID NO:144	-17.7	-23.5	72.1	-5.8	0	-2.7
	139	TTTCATCGCAACTGTCGGTG SEQ ID NO:145	-17.6	-24.2	69	-5.8	-0.6	-6.7
	223	TCTGGCGACCCCTGGATTCA SEQ ID NO:146	-17.6	-29.8	79.1	-11.5	-0.4	-5.2
	428	GCTTGTTTGGCTTTCTGTGG SEQ ID NO:147	-17.6	-26	77.3	-8.4	0	-3.7
	486	GGCAGAGCAAAGCTTCTTAG SEQ ID NO:148	-17.6	-23.3	68.7	-4.8	-0.7	-7.7
	1060	TCTGGTTCATTGGTATGCTT SEQ ID NO:149	-17.6	-23.9	72.2	-5.8	-0.1	-3.6
	487	AGGCAGAGCAAAGCTTCTTA SEQ ID NO:150	-17.5	-23.3	68.7	-4.8	-0.9	-7.7
	608	ATTTAGGGGTGGGTACAGTG SEQ ID NO:151	-17.5	-24.1	72.2	-5.9	-0.4	-5.2
	680	GAGAAGAAGACACTAGAGAG SEQ ID NO:152	-17.5	-17.9	56.4	0	0	-4.5
	681	AGAGAAGAAGACACTAGAGA SEQ ID NO:153	-17.5	-17.9	56.4	0	0	-4.5
	682	GAGAGAAGAAGACACTAGAG SEQ ID NO:154	-17.5	-17.9	56.4	0	0	-4.5
	981	GAACAAGTAGGCCAATGGAG SEQ ID NO:155	-17.5	-21.8	63.2	-3.8	0	-7.7
	982	TGAACAAGTAGGCCAATGGA SEQ ID NO:156	-17.5	-21.8	62.9	-3.8	0	-7.7
	1053	CATTGGTATGCTTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:157	-17.5	-20.4	63	-2.9	0	-3.6
	163	CAGGAGGAGGGAAGAGATTA SEQ ID NO:158	-17.4	-21.6	64.6	-4.2	0	-1.5
	220	GGCGACCCCTGGATTCAGGC SEQ ID NO:159	-17.3	-31.5	82.7	-11.5	-2.7	-11
	862	CCCATTTGAAGGAAACAATT SEQ ID NO:160	-17.3	-19.5	57	-2.2	0	-3.4
	1059	CTGGTTCATTGGTATGCTTT SEQ ID NO:161	-17.3	-23.6	70.8	-5.8	-0.1	-3.6
	131	CAACTGTCGGTGCAGCTGTA SEQ ID NO:162	-17.2	-26	74.1	-7.3	-1.3	-9.9
	936	AAGTATGTGTAGAATCTGGA SEQ ID NO:163	-17.2	-19.3	60.3	-2.1	0	-4
	961	ACAGAGTGAGGGTCTTGGTG SEQ ID NO:164	-17.2	-24.7	74.5	-7.5	0	-2.8
	230	TGTGGCCTCTGGCGACCCCT SEQ ID NO:165	-17.1	-33.9	87.2	-16.8	1.9	-7.6
	902	AATAGGGTAAAATGGGTCAT SEQ ID NO:166	-17.1	-18.9	57.6	-1.8	0	-2.9
	972	GGCCAATGGAGACAGAGTGA SEQ ID NO:167	-17.1	-24.7	70.4	-6.7	-0.8	-8.5
	219	GCGACCCCTGGATTCAGGCT SEQ ID NO:168	-17	-31.2	82.1	-11.5	-2.7	-9.6
	222	CTGGCGACCCCTGGATTCAG SEQ ID NO:169	-17	-29.4	77.8	-11.5	-0.7	-6.6
	554	GGTGTGCTCACTGTCTTCTT SEQ ID NO:170	-17	-26.5	80.4	-7.5	-2	-4.2
	904	TGAATAGGGTAAAATGGGTC SEQ ID NO:171	-17	-18.8	57.6	-1.8	. 0	-1.7
	1058	TGGTTCATTGGTATGCTTTT SEQ ID NO:172	-17	-22.8	69.1	-5.8		-3.6
	150	GAGATTAGAACTTTCATCGC SEQ ID NO:173	-16.9	-20.3	61.6	-3.4	Ô	-4.2
	154	GGAAGAGATTAGAACTTTCA SEQ ID NO:174	-16.9	-18.4	57.6	-0.6	-0.4	-4.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-		molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
164	ACAGGAGGAGGGAAGAGATT SEQ ID NO:175	~16.9	-22.1	65.7	-5.2	0	-1.3
555	AGGTGTGCTCACTGTCTTCT SEQ ID NO:176	-16.9	-26.4	80.3	-7.5	-2	-4.2
619	GCACTGGAATGATTTAGGGG SEQ ID NO:177	-16.9	-22.8	66.5	-5.9	0	-3.4
967	ATGGAGACAGAGTGAGGGTC SEQ ID NO:178	-16.9	-23.7	71.6	-5.9	-0.8	-5.2
983	ATGAACAAGTAGGCCAATGG SEQ ID NO:179	-16.9	-21.2	61.6	-3.8	0	-7.7
1066	ACCGTGTCTGGTTCATTGGT SEQ ID NO:180	-16.9	-26.8	77.3	-9	-0.7	-4.7
610	TGATTTAGGGGTGGGTACAG SEQ ID NO:181	-16.6	-23.5	70.1	-6.2	-0.4	-5.2
679	AGAAGAAGACACTAGAGAGA SEQ ID NO:182	-16.6	-17.9	56.4	-1.2	0	-4.5
906	AGTGAATAGGGTAAAATGGG SEQ ID NO:183	-16.6	-18.4	56.5	-1.8	0	-1.2
1057	GGTTCATTGGTATGCTTTTT SEQ ID NO:184	-16.6	-22.9	69.7	-5.8	-0.1	-3.6
142	AACTTTCATCGCAACTGTCG SEQ ID NO:185	-16.4	-22.2	63.8	-5.8	0	-4.1
153	GAAGAGATTAGAACTTTCAT SEQ ID NO:186	-16.4	-17.2	55	-0.6	0	-4.6
177	ATTAGTGGCAGCAACAGGAG SEQ ID NO:187	-16.4	-23.2	68.4	-6.8	0	-2.4
687	CTGACGAGAGAAGACAC SEQ ID NO:188	-16.4	-19.2	57.8	-2.8	0	-3.5
973	AGGCCAATGGAGACAGAGTG SEQ ID NO:189	-16.4	-24.1	69.4	-6.7	-0.8	-9.2
149	AGATTAGAACTTTCATCGCA SEQ ID NO:190	-16.3	-20.4	61.5	-4.1	0	-4.2
231	CTGTGGCCTCTGGCGACCCC SEQ ID NO:191	-16.3	-33.9	87.2	-17.6	1.9	-7.3
237	CGGTCCCTGTGGCCTCTGGC SEQ ID NO:192	-16.3	-33.9	90.1	-16	-1.5	7.2
559	TGGTAGGTGTGCTCACTGTC SEQ ID NO:193	-16.3	-26.2	79.5	-7.9	-2	-4.2
616	CTGGAATGATTTAGGGGTGG SEQ ID NO:194	-16.3	-22.5	66.2	-6.2	0	-2.3
618	CACTGGAATGATTTAGGGGT SEQ ID NO:195	-16.3	-22.2	65.5	-5.9	0	-2.3
932	ATGTGTAGAATCTGGATTCA SEQ ID NO:196	-16.3	-20.3	62.8	-2.1	-1.7	-11
937	TAAGTATGTGTAGAATCTGG SEQ ID NO:197	-16.3	-18.4	58.4	-2.1	0	-4
984	GATGAACAAGTAGGCCAATG SEQ ID NO:198	-16.3	-20.6	60.4	-3.8	0	-7.7
985	AGATGAACAAGTAGGCCAAT SEQ ID NO:199	-16.3	-20.6	60.7	-3.8	0	-7.7
1054	TCATTGGTATGCTTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:200	-16.3	-20.7	64.2	-3.9	-0.1	-3.6
99	AATATAATGGAAGGTTCCCT SEQ ID NO:201	-16.2	-20.9	61.3	-3.7	-0.8	-7.1
143	GAACTTTCATCGCAACTGTC SEQ ID NO:202	-16.2	-22	64.8	-5.8	0	-3.6
152	AAGAGATTAGAACTTTCATC SEQ ID NO:203	-16.2	-17	55	-0.6	0	-4.6
217	GACCCCTGGATTCAGGCTGC SEQ ID NO:204	-16.2	-30.4	82.4	-11.5	-2.7	-9.6
429	TGCTTGTTTGGCTTTCTGTG SEQ ID NO:205	-16.2	-24.8	74.3	-7.7	-0.7	-3.7
430	ATGCTTGTTTGGCTTTCTGT SEQ ID NO:206	-16.2	-24.8	74.4	-7.7	-0.7	-3.7

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
718	AGCCTGGGTAAGGGGAGGGC SEQ ID NO:207	-16.2	-29.7	82.6	-12.1	-1.3	-6.7
933	TATGTGTAGAATCTGGATTC SEQ ID NO:208	-16.2	-19.3	60.9	-2.1	-0.6	-9.7
971	GCCAATGGAGACAGAGTGAG SEQ ID NO:209	-16.2	-23.5	68.1	-6.7	-0.3	-6.3
270	CCTTCCTGGAGCCATCTCCT SEQ ID NO:210	-16.1	-31.2	84.7	-11.9	-3.2	-7.4
398	GTCTTGTTTTCTTCACATTG SEQ ID NO:211	-16.1	-21.6	67.5	-5.5	0	-2.7
558	GGTAGGTGTGCTCACTGTCT SEQ ID NO:212	-16.1	-27.1	81.9	-9.7	-1.2	-3.4
886	TCATCTGGTTGTGAATTGGC SEQ ID NO:213	-16.1	-23.1	69.1	-7	0	-3.1
974	TAGGCCAATGGAGACAGAGT SEQ ID NO:214	-16.1	-23.8	69	-6.7	-0.8	-9.2
480	GCAAAGCTTCTTAGCTGACA SEQ ID NO:215	-16	-23.2	68	-4.8	-2.4	-8.1
569	GAAGAGTGTCTGGTAGGTGT SEQ ID NO:216	-16	-23.9	73.5	-7.9	0	-2.9
604	AGGGGTGGGTACAGTGGGAG SEQ ID NO:217	-16	-27.2	79.4	-10.5	-0.4	-5.2
100	GAATATAATGGAAGGTTCCC SEQ ID NO:218	-15.9	-20.6	60.7	-3.7	-0.8	-7.1
609	GATTTAGGGGTGGGTACAGT SEQ ID NO:219	-15.9	-24.7	73.9	-8.1	-0.4	-5.2
130	AACTGTCGGTGCAGCTGTAA SEQ ID NO:220	-15.8	-24.6	70.6	-7.3	-1.3	-9.9
144	AGAACTTTCATCGCAACTGT SEQ ID NO:221	-15.8	-21.6	63.6	-5.8	0	-4.2
481	AGCAAAGCTTCTTAGCTGAC SEQ ID NO:222	-15.8	-22.5	67.1	-4.8	-1.9	-8.8
863	CCCCATTTGAAGGAAACAAT SEQ ID NO:223	-15.8	-21.4	60.1	-5.6	0	-3.4
103	GAAGAATATAATGGAAGGTT SEQ ID NO:224	-15.7	-16.1	51.7	0	0	-2.5
218	CGACCCCTGGATTCAGGCTG SEQ ID NO:225	-15.7	-29.4	77.8	-11.5	-2.2	-9.1
221	TGGCGACCCCTGGATTCAGG SEQ ID NO:226	-15.7	-29.7	78.4	-11.5	-2.5	-11
939	GATAAGTATGTGTAGAATCT SEQ ID NO:227	-15.7	-17.8	57.1	-2.1	. 0	-3.6
944	GTGGGGATAAGTATGTGTAG SEQ ID NO:228	-15.7	-21.4	65.7	-5.7	0	-1.8
993	TGAGTGAAAGATGAACAAGT SEQ ID NO:229	-15.7	-16.9	53.4	-1.1	0	-2.9
1002	TTTGTCGAATGAGTGAAAGA SEQ ID NO:230	-15.7	-18.1	55.9	-2.4	. 0	-5
63	CCCTGGGGATGACTCAGGTC SEQ ID NO:231	-15.6	-28.7	80.3	-10	-3.1	-9
104	TGAAGAATATAATGGAAGGT SEQ ID NO:232	-15.6	-16	51.4	0	0	-2.7
133	CGCAACTGTCGGTGCAGCTG SEQ ID NO:233	-15.6	-27.7	75.4	-10.5	-1.6	-8.3
1001	TTGTCGAATGAGTGAAAGAT SEQ ID NO:234	-15.6	-18	55.6	-2.4	0	-5
717	GCCTGGGTAAGGGGAGGGCA SEQ ID NO:235	-15.5	-30.4	83.3	-13.4	-1.4	-7
990	GTGAAAGATGAACAAGTAGG SEQ ID NO:236	-15.5	-17.2	54.1	-1.7	0	-2.9
1000	TGTCGAATGAGTGAAAGATG SEQ ID NO:237	-15.5	-17.9	55.3	-2.4	0	-5
178	CATTAGTGGCAGCAACAGGA SEQ ID NO:238	-15.4	-23.9	69.3	-8.5	0	-1.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
236	GGTCCCTGTGGCCTCTGGCG SEQ ID NO:239	-15.4	-33.9	90.1	-16	-2.5	-7.7
475	GCTTCTTAGCTGACATTGTT SEQ ID NO:240	~15.4	-23.5	70.9	-6.8	-1.2	-7.2
980	AACAAGTAGGCCAATGGAGA SEQ ID NO:241	-15.4	-21.8	63.2	-5.9	0	-7.7
992	GAGTGAAAGATGAACAAGTA SEQ ID NO:242	-15.4	-16.6	52.9	-1.1	0	-2.9
94	AATGGAAGGTTCCCTGCTGG SEQ ID NO:243	-15.3	-26.1	72.6	-9.9	-0.8	-7.1
488	AAGGCAGAGCAAAGCTTCTT SEQ ID NO:244	-15.3	-22.9	67	-6.6	-0.9	-7.7
1055	TTCATTGGTATGCTTTTTTT SEQ ID NO: 245	-15.3	-20.7	64.2	-4.9	-0.1	-3.6
90	GAAGGTTCCCTGCTGGAGGC SEQ ID NO:246	-15.2	-29.2	81.2	-13.1	-0.8	-7.8
98	ATATAATGGAAGGTTCCCTG SEQ ID NO: 247	-15.2	-21.6	63.2	-5.5	-0.8	-7.1
484	CAGAGCAAAGCTTCTTAGCT SEQ ID NO:248	-15.2	-23	68.1	-5.6	-2.2	-8.5
603	GGGGTGGGTACAGTGGGAGA SEQ ID NO:249	-15.1	-27.8	80.5	-12	-0.4	-5.2
938	ATAAGTATGTGTAGAATCTG SEO ID NO:250	-15.1	-17.2	55.7	-2.1	0	-4
1003	ATTTGTCGAATGAGTGAAAG SEQ ID NO:251	-15.1	-17.5	54.7	-2.4	0	-4.5
474	CTTCTTAGCTGACATTGTTT SEQ ID NO:252	~15	-21.8	66.8	-6.8	0	-5.3
678	GAAGAAGACACTAGAGAGAG SEQ ID NO:253	-15	-17.9	56.4	-2.9	0	-4.5
975	GTAGGCCAATGGAGACAGAG SEQ ID NO:254	-15	-23.8	69	-7.8	-0.8	-9.2
28	GTGGTCTATGCTTTAGTCCC SEQ ID NO: 255	-14.9	-26.8	79.2	-11.9	0	-4
66	GATCCCTGGGGATGACTCAG SEQ ID NO:256	-14.9	-26.9	75.5	-10	-1.4	-11.9
482	GAGCAAAGCTTCTTAGCTGA SEQ ID NO:257	-14.9	-22.9	67.8	-5.6	-2,4	-8.8
847	CAATTTTGATCTGTGACATT SEQ ID NO:258	-14.9	-19	58.8	-4.1	0	-4.9
134	TCGCAACTGTCGGTGCAGCT SEQ ID NO:259	-14.8	-28.1	77.2	-11.7	-1.6	-8.4
620	AGCACTGGAATGATTTAGGG SEQ ID NO:260	14.8	-21.6	64.1	-6.8	0	-4.1
858	TTTGAAGGAAACAATTTTGA SEQ ID NO:261	-14.8	-15.6	50.5	-0.6	, O	-4.4
991	AGTGAAAGATGAACAAGTAG SEQ ID NO:262	-14.8	-16	51.8	-1.1	0	-2.9
1046	ATGCTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCC SEQ ID NO:263	-14.8	-21.4	65.9	-6.6	0	-3.6
1069	AAGACCGTGTCTGGTTCATT SEQ ID NO:264	-14.8	-24.3	70.5	-8.1	-1.3	-8.3
1077	TCTTTAATAAGACCGTGTCT SEQ ID NO:265	-14.8	-20.8	62.2	-4.8	-1.1	-8
483	AGAGCAAAGCTTCTTAGCTG SEQ ID NO:266	-14.7	-22.3	66.7	-5.2	-2.4	-8.8
885	CATCTGGTTGTGAATTGGCA SEQ ID NO: 267	-14.7	-23.4	68.7	-8.7	0	-4
91	GGAAGGTTCCCTGCTGGAGG SEQ ID NO:268	-14.6	-28.6	79.4	-13.1	-0.8	-6.8
102	AAGAATATAATGGAAGGTTC SEQ ID NO:269	-14.6	-15.9	51.7	-1.2	0	-3.3
165	AACAGGAGGAGGGAAGAGAT SEQ ID NO:270	-14.6	-21.3	63.2	-6.7	0	-1.1

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	-				molecular
position	. 7 4	binding				oligo	oligo
476	oligo AGCTTCTTAGCTGACATTGT SEQ ID NO:271	-14.6	-23.4	70.8	-6.8	-2	-7.7
711	GTAAGGGGAGGGCACAGGCT SEQ ID NO:272	-14.6	-28.1	79.4	-12.1	-1.3	-4
994	ATGAGTGAAAGATGAACAAG SEQ ID NO:273	-14.5	-15.7	50.7	-1.1	0	-2.9
968	AATGGAGACAGAGTGAGGGT SEQ ID NO:274	-14.4	-22.6	67.5	-7.3	-0.8	-3.7
1070	TAAGACCGTGTCTGGTTCAT SEQ ID NO:275	-14.4	-23.9	69.5	-8.1	-1.3	-8.3
1071	ATAAGACCGTGTCTGGTTCA SEQ ID NO:276	-14.4	-23.9	69.5	-8.1	-1.3	-8.3
145	TAGAACTTTCATCGCAACTG SEQ ID NO:277	-14.3	-20.1	60	-5.8	0	-4.2
431	AATGCTTGTTTGGCTTTCTG SEQ ID NO:278	-14.3	-22.9	68.4	-7.7	-0.7	-3.7
712	GGTAAGGGGAGGGCACAGGC SEQ ID NO:279	-14.3	-28.4	80	-13.4	-0.5	-4
4	CAGCGTTCCCATTTGAGGGC SEQ ID NO:280	-14.2	-28.7	78.6	-13.2	-1.2	-9.2
101	AGAATATAATGGAAGGTTCC SEQ ID NO:281	-14.2	-18.6	57.2	-3.7	-0.4	-6.7
844	TTTTGATCTGTGACATTTAA SEQ ID NO:282	-14.2	-18.1	57.3	-3.9	0	-4.9
907	CAGTGAATAGGGTAAAATGG SEQ ID NO:283	-14.2	-17.9	55.3	-3.7	0	-3.1
89	AAGGTTCCCTGCTGGAGGCT SEQ ID NO:284	-14.1	-29.5	81.8	-14	-1.3	~8
93	ATGGAAGGTTCCCTGCTGGA SEQ ID NO:285	-14.1	-27.4	76.3	-12.4	-0.8	-7.1
688	ACTGACGAGAGAAGACA SEQ ID NO:286	-14.1	-19.2	57.8	-5.1	0	-3.4
869	GGCAGACCCCATTTGAAGGA SEQ ID NO:287	-14.1	-27.1	73.5	-13	0	-4
979	ACAAGTAGGCCAATGGAGAC SEQ ID NO:288	-14.1	-22.7	65.8	-8.1	0	-7.7
491	ACAAAGGCAGAGCAAAGCTT SEQ ID NO:289	-13.9	-21.7	62.9	-6.8	-0.9	-7.5
676	AGAAGACACTAGAGAGAGCA SEQ ID NO:290	-13.9	-20.5	62.6	-6.6	0	-4.5
95	TAATGGAAGGTTCCCTGCTG SEQ ID NO:291	-13.8	-24.6	69.6	-9.9	-0.8	-7.1
269	CTTCCTGGAGCCATCTCCTA SEQ ID NO:292	-13.8	-28.9	80.6	-11.9	-3.2	-7.4
489	AAAGGCAGAGCAAAGCTTCT SEQ ID NO:293	-13.8	-22.1	64.5	-7.3	-0.9	-7.7
864	ACCCCATTTGAAGGAAACAA SEQ ID NO:294	-13.8	-21.6	60.5	-7.8	0	-3.4
1078	ATCTTTAATAAGACCGTGTC SEQ ID NO:295	-13.8	-19.9	60.3	-4.8	-1.2	-6.8
148	GATTAGAACTTTCATCGCAA SEQ ID NO:296	-13.7	-19.7	59.3	-6	0	-3.6
394	TGTTTTCTTCACATTGCCCT SEQ ID NO:297	-13.7	-25.7	74.2	-12	0	-3
719	AAGCCTGGGTAAGGGGAGGG SEQ ID NO:298	-13.7	-27.2	75.7	-12.1	-1.3	-5.2
913	AGTCTGCAGTGAATAGGGTA SEQ ID NO:299	-13.7	-23.1	70.1	-8.8	0	-8.6
105	TTGAAGAATATAATGGAAGG SEQ ID NO:300	-13.6	-14.9	49.1	-1.2	0	-2.7
213	CCTGGATTCAGGCTGCTAGA SEQ ID NO:301	-13.6	-26.8	76.5	-11	-2.2	-9.4
216	ACCCCTGGATTCAGGCTGCT SEQ ID NO:302	-13.6	-30.7	83	-14.4	-2.7	-9.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
272	CGCCTTCCTGGAGCCATCTC SEQ ID NO:303	-13.6	-30.9	83.1	-16.4	-0.7	-6.7
363	CAGGGGCACTGCTTCTTTGG SEQ ID NO:304	-13.6	-27.4	78.2	-13.1	-0.5	6
368	GATCACAGGGGCACTGCTTC SEQ ID NO:305	-13.6	-27	77.8	-12.7	-0.5	-7.7
492	TACAAAGGCAGAGCAAAGCT SEQ ID NO:306	-13.6	-21.3	62.1	-6.8	-0.7	-5.7
557	GTAGGTGTGCTCACTGTCTT SEQ ID NO:307	-13:6	-26	79.4	-10.4	-2	-4.2
677	AAGAAGACACTAGAGAGAGC SEQ ID NO:308	-13.6	-19.1	59.2	-5.5	0	-4.5
998	TCGAATGAGTGAAAGATGAA SEQ ID NO:309	-13.6	-16.6	52.1	-3	0	-4.2
1045	TGCTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCCC SEQ ID NO:310	-13.6	-23.4	69.9	-9.8	0	-3.6
1056	GTTCATTGGTATGCTTTTTT SEQ ID NO:311	-13.6	-21.8	67.3	-7.7	-0.1	-3.6
88	AGGTTCCCTGCTGGAGGCTC SEQ ID NO:312	~13.5	-30.6	86.6	-15.9	-1.1	-8
128	CTGTCGGTGCAGCTGTAAGT SEQ ID NO:313	-13.5	-26.3	76.2	-12	-0.4	-8.9
188	TGGACATCAGCATTAGTGGC SEQ ID NO:314	-13.5	-24.3	71.7	-10.8	0	-4.1
274	GCCGCCTTCCTGGAGCCATC SEQ ID NO:315	-13.5	-33.4	87	-19.2	-0.4	-6.7
289	GCACTCACATTCTTGGCCGC SEQ ID NO:316	-13.5	-28.7	78.9	-14.7	0	-7.6
92	TGGAAGGTTCCCTGCTGGAG SEQ ID NO:317	-13.4	-27.4	76.6	-13.1	-0.8	-7.1
601	GGTGGGTACAGTGGGAGAGT SEO ID NO:318	-13.4	-26.6	79.1	-12.5	-0.4	-4.6
602	GGGTGGGTACAGTGGGAGAG SEQ ID NO:319	-13.4	-26.6	78.1	-12.5	-0.4	-5.2
617	ACTGGAATGATTTAGGGGTG SEQ ID NO:320	-13.4	-21.5	64.2	-8.1	0	-2.3
843	TTTGATCTGTGACATTTAAA SEQ ID NO:321	-13.4	-17.3	55	-3.9	0	-4.9
853	AGGAAACAATTTTGATCTGT SEQ ID NO:322	-13.3	-18	56.1	-4.7	0	-5.8
67	TGATCCCTGGGGATGACTCA SEQ ID NO:323	-13.2	-26.9	75	-11.7	-1.4	-11.9
179	GCATTAGTGGCAGCAACAGG SEQ ID NO:324	-13.2	-25.1	72,2	-11.9	0	-2.4
366	TCACAGGGGCACTGCTTCTT SEQ ID NO:325	-13.2	-27.4	78.9	-12.7	-1.4	-6.5
397	TCTTGTTTTCTTCACATTGC SEQ ID NO:326	-13.2	-22.2	68.6	-9	0	-2.7
857	TTGAAGGAAACAATTTTGAT SEQ ID NO:327	-13.2	-15.5	50.2	-2.3	0	-4.4
62	CCTGGGGATGACTCAGGTCA SEQ ID NO:328	-13.1	-27.4	77.8	-11.7	-2.6	-8
97	TATAATGGAAGGTTCCCTGC SEQ ID NO:329	-13.1	-23.4	67.2	-9.4	-0.8	-7.1
367	ATCACAGGGGCACTGCTTCT SEQ ID NO:330	-13.1	-27.3	78.5	-12.	7 -1.4	-6.5
710	TAAGGGGAGGCACAGGCTA SEQ ID NO:331	-13.1	-26.	5 75.2	-12.	-1.3	-4
882	CTGGTTGTGAATTGGCAGAC SEQ ID NO:332	-13.1	-23.	1 68.1	-10	0	-4
1079	TATCTTTAATAAGACCGTGT SEQ ID NO:333	-13.1	-19.	2 58.4	-4.8	-1.2	-6
393	GTTTTCTTCACATTGCCCTT SEQ ID NO:334	-13	-25,	8 74.7	-12.	8 0	-3

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
						molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
570	AGAAGAGTGTCTGGTAGGTG SEQ ID NO:335	-13	-22.7	70	-9.7	0	-2.9
859	ATTTGAAGGAAACAATTTTG SEQ ID NO:336	-13	-15	49.3	-2	0	-3.9
914	CAGTCTGCAGTGAATAGGGT SEQ ID NO:337	-13	-24.1	71.9	-10.5	0	-8.6
395	TTGTTTTCTTCACATTGCCC SEQ ID NO:338	-12.9	-24.9	72.6	-12	0	-3
931	TGTGTAGAATCTGGATTCAG SEQ ID NO:339	-12.9	-20.3	63	-5.6	-1.7	-11
976	AGTAGGCCAATGGAGACAGA SEQ ID NO:340	-12.9	-23.8	69	-9.9	-0.8	-9.2
1004	GATTTGTCGAATGAGTGAAA SEQ ID NO:341	-12.9	-18.1	55.8	-5.2	0	-5
1067	GACCGTGTCTGGTTCATTGG SEQ ID NO:342	-12.9	-26.2	75.1	-11.9	-1.3	-7.8
129	ACTGTCGGTGCAGCTGTAAG SEQ ID NO: 343	-12.8	-25.3	73.3	-11	-1.3	-9.9
845	ATTTTGATCTGTGACATTTA SEQ ID NO:344	-12.8	-18.8	59.3	-6	0	-4.2
852	GGAAACAATTTTGATCTGTG SEQ ID NO:345	-12.8	-18	55.9	-4.7	-0.2	-5.8
870	TGGCAGACCCCATTTGAAGG SEQ ID NO:346	-12.8	-26.5	72.1	-13	-0.5	-4.4
988	GAAAGATGAACAAGTAGGCC SEQ ID NO:347	-12.8	-19.8	58.9	-7	0	-6.4
573	AGAAGAAGAGTGTCTGGTAG SEQ ID NO:348	-12.7	-20.2	63.1	-7.5	0	-2.9
930	GTGTAGAATCTGGATTCAGT SEQ ID NO:349	-12.7	-21.5	66.5	-7.4	-1.1	-10.2
1044	GCTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCCCA SEQ ID NO:350	-12.7	-24.1	71.2	-11.4	0	-2.8
75	GAGGCTCCTGATCCCTGGGG SEQ ID NO:351	-12.6	-31.3	84.9	-18.1	-0.2	-8.2
238	TCGGTCCCTGTGGC2CTGG SEQ ID NO:352	-12.6	-32.5	87.6	-18.3	-1.5	-7.2
795	TCCTGATTGCATTT3AGGTT SEQ ID NO:353	-12.6	-22.2	66	-9.1	-0.1	-5.4
796	TTCCTGATTGCATT4AAGGT SEQ ID NO:354	-12.6	-22.2	66	-9.1	-0.1	-5.4
842	TTGATCTGTGACAT5TAAAA SEQ ID NO:355	-12.6	-16.5	52.9	-3.9	0	-5
865	GACCCCATTTGAAG6AAACA SEQ ID NO:356	-12.6	-22.9		-10.3	0	-3.4
943	TGGGGATAAGTATGTGTAGA SEQ ID NO:357	-12.6	-20.8	63.8	-8.2	0	-1.6
989	TGAAAGATGAACAAGTAGGC SEQ ID NO:358	-12.6	-17.8	55.2	-5.2	0	-2.9
999	GTCGAATGAGTGAAAGATGA SEQ ID NO:359	-12.6	-18.5	56.6	-5.9	0	-5
9	CAGGCCAGCGTTCCCATTTG SEQ ID NO:360	-12.5	-29.6	79.2	-16.6	0	-7.7
215	CCCCTGGATTCAGGCTGCTA SEQ ID NO:361	-12.5	-30.2	81.8	-15	-2.7	-9.6
8	AGGCCAGCGTTCCCATTTGA SEQ ID NO:362	-12.4	-29.5	79.5	-16.6	0	-7.7
96	ATAATGGAAGGTTCCCTGCT SEQ ID NO:363	-12.4	-24.6	69.7	-11.5	-0.4	-6.4
369	TGATCACAGGGGCACTGCTT SEQ ID NO:364	-12.4	-26.6	75.8	-12.7	-1.4	-7.5
391	TTTCTTCACATTGCCCTTGA SEQ ID NO:365	-12.4	-25.1	72.1	-12.7	0	-3
479	CAAAGCTTCTTAGCTGACAT SEQ ID NO:366	-12.4	-21.4	63.8	-6.6	-2.4	-7

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		tota1	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
522	TTAATTGGAAGAGTGGGCGC SEQ ID NO:367	-12.4	-22.9	65.9	-10.5	0	-7.2
794	CCTGATTGCATTTAAGGTTA SEQ ID NO:368	-12.4	-21.5	63.9	-9.1	0	-5.1
27	TGGTCTATGCTTTAGTCCCA SEQ ID NO:369	-12.3	-26.3	76.6	-13	-0.9	-5.7
370	ATGATCACAGGGGCACTGCT SEQ ID NO:370	-12.3	-26.5	75.4	-12.7	-1.4	-8.7
551	GTGCTCACTGTCTTCTTGGC SEQ ID NO:371	-12.3	-27.1	81.3	-14.8	0	-4.7
912	GTCTGCAGTGAATAGGGTAA SEQ ID NO:372	-12.3	-22.4	67.4	-9.5	0	-8.6
74	AGGCTCCTGATCCCTGGGGA SEQ ID NO:373	-12.2	-31.3	84.9	-18.1	-0.2	-9.9
110	GTTGCTTGAAGAATATAATG SEQ ID NO:374	-12.2	-16.6	53.1	-4.4	0	-3.6
111	AGTIGCTTGAAGAATATAAT SEQ ID NO:375	-12.2	-16.6	53.3	-4.4	0	-3.6
187	GGACATCAGCATTAGTGGCA SEQ ID NO:376	-12.2	-25	73	-11.9	-0.8	-4.1
234	TCCCTGTGGCCTCTGGCGAC SEQ ID NO:377	-12.2	-32.3	85.8	-17.6	-2.5	-8.6
521	TAATTGGAAGAGTGGGCGCT SEQ ID NO:378	-12.2	-23.7	67.4	-11	-0.1	-8.1
689	GACTGACGAGAGAAGAAGAC SEQ ID NO:379	-12.2	-19.1	57.8	-6.9	0	-3.5
868	GCAGACCCCATTTGAAGGAA SEQ ID NO:380	-12.2	-25.2	69	-13	0	-3.4
878	TTGTGAATTGGCAGACCCCA SEQ ID NO:381	-12.2	-26.5	72.4	-13.6	-0.5	-4
969	CAATGGAGACAGAGTGAGGG SEQ ID NO:382	-12.2	-22.1	65.4	-9	-0.8	-4.5
1076	CTTTAATAAGACCGTGTCTG SEQ ID NO:383	-12.2	-20.4	60.8	-6.8	-1.3	-8.3
275	GGCCGCCTTCCTGGAGCCAT SEQ ID NO:384	-12.1	-34.2	87.6	-19.2	-2.9	-9.6
364	ACAGGGGCACTGCTTCTTTG SEQ ID NO:385	-12.1	-26.4	76.2	-12.8	-1.4	-6.5
675	GAAGACACTAGAGAGAGCAA SEQ ID NO:386	-12.1	-19.8	60.3	-7.7	0	-4.5
690	AGACTGACGAGAGAAGAAGA SEQ ID NO:387	-12.1	-18.9	57.5	-6.8	0	-3.5
877	TGTGAATTGGCAGACCCCAT SEQ ID NO:388	-12.1	-26.4	72.1	-13.6	-0.5	-4
940	GGATAAGTATGTGTAGAATC SEQ ID NO:389	-12.1	-18.1	57.8	-6	. 0	-2.7
549	GCTCACTGTCTTCTTGGCTG SEQ ID NO:390	-12	-26.8	79.5	-14.8	0	-3.7
553	GTGTGCTCACTGTCTTCTTG SEQ ID NO:391	-12	-25.3	77.2	-12	-1.2	-3.3
978	CAAGTAGGCCAATGGAGACA SEQ ID NO:392	-12	-23.2	66.4	-10.3	-0.6	-8.9
1080	TTATCTTTAATAAGACCGTG SEQ ID NO:393	-12	-18.1	. 55.9	-4.8	-1.2	-6
1081	ATTATCTTTAATAAGACCGT SEQ ID NO:394	-12	-18.1	. 55.9	-4.8	-1.2	-6
113	TAAGTTGCTTGAAGAATATA SEQ ID NO:395	-11.9	-16.3	52.7	-4.4	0	-4.3
273	CCGCCTTCCTGGAGCCATCT SEQ ID NO:396	-11.9	-32.5	84.6	-20	-0.3	-6.7
874	GAATTGGCAGACCCCATTTG SEQ ID NO:397	-11.9	-25.4	69.8	-13	-0.2	-4
520	AATTGGAAGAGTGGGCGCTC SEQ ID NO:398	-11.8	-24.4	69.5	-11	-1.6	-8.3

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
	~	total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
840	GATCTGTGACATTTAAAAAT SEQ ID NO:399	-11.8	-15.7	51	-3.9	0	-5
841	TGATCTGTGACATTTAAAAA SEQ ID NO:400	-11.8	-15.7	50.9	-3.9	0	-5
29	GGTGGTCTATGCTTTAGTCC SEQ ID NO:401	-11.7	-26	78.2	-14.3	0	-3.9
87	GGTTCCCTGCTGGAGGCTCC SEQ ID NO: 402	-11.7	-32.6	89.7	-19.7	-1.1	-8
106	CTTGAAGAATATAATGGAAG SEQ ID NO:403	-11.7	-14.6	48.5	-2.9	0	-2.7
181	CAGCATTAGTGGCAGCAACA SEQ ID NO:404	-11.7	-24.6	70.8	-12	-0.8	-2.4
189	ATGGACATCAGCATTAGTGG SEQ ID NO:405	-11.7	-22.5	67.2	-10.8	0	-4.1
290	TGCACTCACATTCTTGGCCG SEQ ID NO:406	-11.7	-26.9	74.5	-14.7	ο .	-7.6
750	GTTTCCTGGAATCTTTCAGG SEQ ID NO:407	-11.7	-23.6	70.2	-10.1	-1.8	-8.8
871	TTGGCAGACCCCATTTGAAG SEQ ID NO:408	-11.7	-25.4	70.1	-13	-0.5	-4
872	ATTGGCAGACCCCATTTGAA SEQ ID NO:409	-11.7	-25.4	69.8	-13	-0.5	-4
873	AATTGGCAGACCCCATTTGA SEQ ID NO:410	-11.7	-25.4	69.8	-13	-0.5	-4
996	GAATGAGTGAAAGATGAACA SEQ ID NO:411	-11.7	-16.3	51.8	-4.6	0	-2.9
1005	AGATTTGTCGAATGAGTGAA SEQ ID NO:412	-11.7	-18.8	57.8	-6.2	-0.7	-5
304	CAGGAACCAATCTTTGCACT SEQ ID NO:413	-11.6	-23.1	66	-11	-0.1	-7.8
390	TTCTTCACATTGCCCTTGAA SEQ ID NO: 414	-11.6	-24.3	69.4	-12.7	0	-3.5
571	AAGAAGAGTGTCTGGTAGGT SEQ ID NO:415	-11.6	-22	67.7	-10.4	0	-2.9
645	GATCTTGAAAAACATGCTTT SEQ ID NO:416	-11.6	-17.6	54.6	-6	0	-5
724	AGCCTAAGCCTGGGTAAGGG SEQ ID NO:417	-11.6	-27.4	75.8	-14.4	-1.3	-8.2
846	AATTTTGATCTGTGACATTT SEQ ID NO:418	-11.6	-18.4	57.9	-6.8	0	-4.9
1008	GAAAGATTTGTCGAATGAGT SEQ ID NO:419	-11.6	-18.1	56	-5.6	-0.7	-5
112	AAGTTGCTTGAAGAATATAA SEQ ID NO:420	-11.5	-15.9	51.5	-4.4	0	-2.9
214	CCCTGGATTCAGGCTGCTAG SEQ ID NO: 421	-11.5	-28.2	78.7	-14	-2.7	-9.6
396	CTTGTTTTCTTCACATTGCC SEQ ID NO: 422	-11.5	-23.8	70.8	-12.3	0	-3
550	TGCTCACTGTCTTCTTGGCT SEQ ID NO: 423	-11.5	-26.8	79.5	-14.8	-0.1	-3.7
908	GCAGTGAATAGGGTAAAATG SEQ ID NO:424	-11.5	-18.5	56.7	-7	0	-4.2
127	TGTCGGTGCAGCTGTAAGTT SEQ ID NO: 425	-11.4	-25.5	74.6	-13.4	0	-8.9
182	TCAGCATTAGTGGCAGCAAC SEQ ID NO:426	-11.4	-24.3	71.3	-12	-0.8	-5.8
276	TGGCCGCCTTCCTGGAGCCA SEQ ID NO: 427	-11.4	-34.2	87.4	-19.2	-3.6	-10.7
621	GAGCACTGGAATGATTTAGG SEQ ID NO:428	-11.4	-21	62.9	-9.6	0	-4.1
709	AAGGGAGGCACAGGCTAA SEQ ID NO: 429	-11.4	-26.2	73.4	-13.4	-1.3	-4
749	TTTCCTGGAATCTTTCAGGT SEQ ID NO:430	-11.4	-23.6	70.2	-10.1	-2.1	-8.9

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
851	GAAACAATTTTGATCTGTGA SEQ ID NO:431	-11.4	-17.4	54.7	-5.5	-0.2	-5.8
921	CTGGATTCAGTCTGCAGTGA SEQ ID NO:432	-11.4	-24.7	73.9	-11.8	-0.5	-10.9
997	CGAATGAGTGAAAGATGAAC SEQ ID NO:433	-11.4	-16.4	51.5	-5	0	-2
68	CTGATCCCTGGGGATGACTC SEQ ID NO:434	-11.3	-27.1	75.9	-13.8	-1.4	-11.9
277	TTGGCCGCCTTCCTGGAGCC SEQ ID NO:435	-11.3	-33.6	86.9	-19.8	-2.5	-10
303	AGGAACCAATCTTTGCACTC SEQ ID NO:436	-11.3	-22.8	66.3	-11	-0.1	-7.8
352	CTTCTTTGGCAGCCCAGACA SEQ ID NO:437	-11.3	-28.2	78.5	-15.8	-1	-8.1
362	AGGGGCACTGCTTCTTTGGC SEQ ID NO:438	-11.3	-28.5	81.7	-16.5	-0.4	-6.3
876	GTGAATTGGCAGACCCCATT SEQ ID NO:439	-11.3	-26.5	72.6	-14.5	-0.5	-4
26	GGTCTATGCTTTAGTCCCAG SEQ ID NO:440	-11.2	-26.3	77.2	-14.6	-0.2	-4.6
264	TGGAGCCATCTCCTAGAAGC SEQ ID NO:441	-11.2	-26.3	74.8	-11.9	-3.2	-8.6
262	GAGCCATCTCCTAGAAGCCT SEQ ID NO:442	-11.1	-28	77.9	~15.9	-0.9	-5.6
456	TTGAGAAATTGCTGGCAGGC SEQ ID NO:443	-11.1	-23.4	67.6	-11.5	-0.3	-9
478	AAAGCTTCTTAGCTGACATT SEQ ID NO:444	-11.1	-20.8	62.9	-7.3	-2.4	-7
705	GGAGGGCACAGGCTAAGACT SEQ ID NO:445	-11.1	-26.2	74.5	-14.4	-0.5	-4.3
5	CCAGCGTTCCCATTTGAGGG SEQ ID NO:446	-11	-28.9	77.8	-16.8	-1	-9.2
40	ATACTCAGCCTGGTGGTCTA SEQ ID NO:447	-11	-26.4	77.5	-14.8	-0.3	-4.8
41	GATACTCAGCCTGGTGGTCT SEQ ID NO:448	-11	-27.3	79.6	-15.7	-0.3	-4.9
180	AGCATTAGTGGCAGCAACAG SEQ ID NO:449	-11	-23.9	69.9	-12	-0.8	-2.4
345	GGCAGCCCAGACACTGTCAT SEQ ID NO:450	-11	-29.1	80.5	-16.6	-1.4	-8.9
357	CACTGCTTCTTTGGCAGCCC SEQ ID NO:451	-11	-29.6	81.9	-15.5	-3.1	-8.1
446	GCTGGCAGGCTCTGGAATGC SEQ ID NO:452	-11	-28.5	80.1	-16.6	-0.7	-6
490	CAAAGGCAGAGCAAAGCTTC SEQ ID NO:453	-11	-21.9	63.8	-9.9	-0.9	-7.7
748	TTCCTGGAATCTTTCAGGTA SEQ ID NO:454	-11	-23.2	69.3	-10.1	-2.1	-8.9
1007	AAAGATTTGTCGAATGAGTG SEQ ID NO:455	-11	-17.5	54.7	-5.6	-0.7	-5
473	TTCTTAGCTGACATTGTTTG SEQ ID NO:456	-10.9	-20.9	64.6	-10	0	-5.1
523	TTTAATTGGAAGAGTGGCG SEQ ID NO:457	-10.9	-21.2	62.2	-10.3	0	-4
720	TAAGCCTGGGTAAGGGGAGG SEQ ID NO:458	-10.9	-25.7	72.5	-13.4	-1.3	-4.9
838	TCTGTGACATTTAAAAATAT SEQ ID NO:459	-10.9	-14.8	49.2	-3.9	0	~5
839	ATCTGTGACATTTAAAAATA SEQ ID NO:460	-10.9	-14.8	49.2	-3.9	0	-5
922	TCTGGATTCAGTCTGCAGTG SEQ ID NO:461	-10.9	-24.5	74.3	-11.8	-1.1	-11.7
923	ATCTGGATTCAGTCTGCAGT SEQ ID NO: 462	-10.9	-24.5	74.5	-11.8	-1.1	-11.7

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-		molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
960	CAGAGTGAGGGTCTTGGTGG SEQ ID NO:463	-10.9	-25.7	76.6	-14.8	0	-2.6
970	CCAATGGAGACAGAGTGAGG SEQ ID NO:464	-10.9	-22.9	66.5	-11.1	-0.8	-5.2
1068	AGACCGTGTCTGGTTCATTG SEQ ID NO:465	-10.9	-25	72.7	-12.7	-1.3	-7.5
1082	TATTATCTTTAATAAGACCG SEQ ID NO:466	-10.9	-16.6	52.7	-4.8	-0.7	-4.7
32	CCTGGTGGTCTATGCTTTAG SEQ ID NO:467	-10.8	-25.3	. 74.5	-14.5	0	-3.6
330	GTCATGAATTTTCTTCTCGG SEQ ID NO:468	-10.8	-21.6	65.2	-10.8	0.1	-6.7
432	GAATGCTTGTTTGGCTTTCT SEQ ID NO:469	-10.8	-23.5	69.9	-11	-1.7	-5.4
494	CCTACAAAGGCAGAGCAAAG SEQ ID NO:470	-10.8	-21.5	61.8	-9.8	-0.7	-4.6
691	AAGACTGACGAGAGAAGAAG SEQ ID NO:471	-10.8	-17.6	54.4	-6.8	0	-3.5
114	GTAAGTTGCTTGAAGAATAT SEQ ID NO:472	-10.7	-17.8	56.2	-7.1	0	-4.3
263	GGAGCCATCTCCTAGAAGCC SEQ ID NO:473	-10.7	-28.3	78.6	-15.1	-2.5	-8.2
358	GCACTGCTTCTTTGGCAGCC SEQ ID NO:474	-10.7	-29.4	82.9	-15.6	-3.1	-9.8
371	AATGATCACAGGGGCACTGC SEQ ID NO:475	-10.7	-24.9	71	-12.7	-1.4	-8.4
455	TGAGAAATTGCTGGCAGGCT SEQ ID NO:476	-10.7	-24.2	69.2	-12.3	-1.1	-7.5
647	ATGATCTTGAAAAACATGCT SEQ ID NO:477	-10.7	-17.4	54	-6.7	0	~5
755	CTACAGTTTCCTGGAATCTT SEQ ID NO:478	-10.7	-22.7	67.6	-10.6	-1.3	-4.6
797	TTTCCTGATTGCATTTAAGG SEQ ID NO:479	-10.7	-21.1	63.2	-10.4	0	-5.1
1006	AAGATTTGTCGAATGAGTGA SEQ ID NO:480	-10.7	-18.8	57.8	-7.2	-0.7	-5
239	CTCGGTCCCTGTGGCCTCTG SEQ ID NO:481	-10.6	-32.2	86.9	-20	-1.5	-7.2
267	TCCTGGAGCCATCTCCTAGA SEQ ID NO:482	-10.6	-28.5	80	-14.7	-3.2	-7.9
291	TTGCACTCACATTCTTGGCC SEQ ID NO: 483	-10.6	-26.2	75	-15.6	0	-6.2
361	GGGGCACTGCTTCTTTGGCA SEQ ID NO:484	-10.6	-29.2	82.4	-17.3	-1.2	-7.2
365	CACAGGGGCACTGCTTCTTT SEQ ID NO:485	-10.6	-27.1	77.5	-15	-1.4	-6.5
519	ATTGGAAGAGTGGGCGCTCA SEQ ID NO:486	-10.6	-25.8	72.9	-12.5	-2.7	-10
644	ATCTTGAAAAACATGCTTTT SEQ ID NO:487	-10.6	-17.1	53.7	-6	-0.2	-7.1
856	TGAAGGAAACAATTTTGATC SEQ ID NO:488	-10.6	-15.8	51	-5.2	0	-5.8
881	TGGTTGTGAATTGGCAGACC SEQ ID NO:489	-10.6	-24.2	69.9	-12.9	-0.4	-4.7
147	ATTAGAACTTTCATCGCAAC SEQ ID NO:490	-10.5	-19.3	58.6	-8.8	0	-4.2
346	TGGCAGCCCAGACACTGTCA SEQ ID NO:491	-10.5	-29.1	80.3	-16.6	5 <b>-2</b>	-9.6
351	TTCTTTGGCAGCCCAGACAC SEQ ID NO:492	-10.5	-27.5	77.1	-16.3	L -0.7	-8.1
708	AGGGGAGGCACAGGCTAAG SEQ ID NO:493	-10.5	-26.9	76.1	-15	-1.3	-4
743	GGAATCTTTCAGGTAATTAA SEQ ID NO:494	-10.5	-18.2	2 57.1	-6.8	~0.8	-5.8

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
760	GGAAGCTACAGTTTCCTGGA SEQ ID NO:495	-10.5	-24.9	72.3	-12.9	-1.4	-9.1
1014	ACCTCAGAAAGATTTGTCGA SEQ ID NO:496	-10.5	-21.2	62.4	-9.8	-0.7	-4.8
6	GCCAGCGTTCCCATTTGAGG SEQ ID NO:497	-10.4	-29.5	79.5	-19.1	0	-4.1
39	TACTCAGCCTGGTGGTCTAT SEQ ID NO:498	-10.4	-26.4	77.5	-15.5	-0.2	-4.9
72	GCTCCTGATCCCTGGGGATG SEQ ID NO:499	-10.4	-30.1	81.7	~17.7	-1.4	-11.9
124	CGGTGCAGCTGTAAGTTGCT SEQ ID NO:500	-10.4	-26.6	75.8	-12.2	-4	-9.4
574	GAGAAGAAGAGTGTCTGGTA SEQ ID NO:501	-10.4	-20.8	64.3	-10.4	0	-2.9
728	ATTAAGCCTAAGCCTGGGTA SEQ ID NO:502	-10.4	-24.8	70.3	-14.4	0	-5.4
10	CCAGGCCAGCGTTCCCATTT SEQ ID NO:503	-10.3	-31.6	82.7	-20.8	0	-7.7
265	CTGGAGCCATCTCCTAGAAG SEQ ID NO:504	-10.3	-25.4	72.4	-11.9	-3.2	-7.4
389	TCTTCACATTGCCCTTGAAA SEQ ID NO:505	-10.3	-23.5	66.9	-12.7	-0.2	<b>-3.</b> 6 .
746	CCTGGAATCTTTCAGGTAAT SEQ ID NO:506	-10.3	-22	65	-10.1	-1.5	-7.7
860	CATTTGAAGGAAACAATTTT SEQ ID NO:507	-10.3	-15.7	50.6	-5.4	0	-3.2
493	CTACAAAGGCAGAGCAAAGC SEQ ID NO:508	-10.2	-21.3	62.1	-10.2	-0.7	-4.6
548	CTCACTGTCTTCTTGGCTGA SEQ ID NO:509	-10.2	-25.6	76.2	-15.4	0	-3.7
747	TCCTGGAATCTTTCAGGTAA SEQ ID NO:510	-10.2	-22.4	66.6	-10.1	-2.1	-8.9
987	AAAGATGAACAAGTAGGCCA SEQ ID NO:511	-10.2	-19.9	58.8	-9.2	0	-7.7
209	GATTCAGGCTGCTAGAGACC SEQ ID NO:512	-10.1	-25.5	74.3	-14.9	-0.1	-6.1
356	ACTGCTTCTTTGGCAGCCCA SEQ ID NO:513	-10.1	-29.6	81.9	-16.4	-3.1	-8.1
725	AAGCCTAAGCCTGGGTAAGG SEQ ID NO:514	-10.1	-25.5	71	-14.4	-0.9	-7.5
764	GCTAGGAAGCTACAGTTTCC SEQ ID NO:515	-10.1	-24.6	72.5	-12.9	-1.5	-9.1
855	GAAGGAAACAATTTTGATCT SEQ ID NO:516	-10.1	-16.7	52.9	-6.6	0	-5.8
76	GGAGGCTCCTGATCCCTGGG SEQ ID NO:517	-10	-31.3	84.9	-20.5	-0.5	-8.6
208	ATTCAGGCTGCTAGAGACCA SEQ ID NO:518	-10	-25.6	74	-14.9	-0.4	-6.1
268	TTCCTGGAGCCATCTCCTAG SEQ ID NO:519	-10	-28	79	-15.5	-2.5	-7.3
288	CACTCACATTCTTGGCCGCC SEQ ID NO:520	-10	-28.9	78.1	-18.4	0	-7.6
344	GCAGCCCAGACACTGTCATG SEQ ID NO:521	-10	-27.9	77.7	-16.6	-1.2	-8.9
354	TGCTTCTTTGGCAGCCCAGA SEQ ID NO:522	-10	-29.1	. 81	-18	-1	-8.1
472	TCTTAGCTGACATTGTTTGA SEQ ID NO:523	-10	-21.4	65.6	-11.4		-5.4
848	ACAATTTTGATCTGTGACAT SEQ ID NO:524	-10	-19.1	. 59	-9.1	0	-4.9
880	GGTTGTGAATTGGCAGACCC SEQ ID NO:525	-10	-26.2	73.6	-15.5	-0.5	-4.1
925	GAATCTGGATTCAGTCTGCA SEQ ID NO:526	-10	-23.2	69.4	-11.8	-1.1	-10.3

## WO 2004/016224

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
146	TTAGAACTTTCATCGCAACT SEQ ID NO:527	-9.9	-20.2	60.4	-10.3	0	-4.2
167	GCAACAGGAGGAGGGAAGAG SEQ ID NO:528	-9.9	-23.2	67.2	-13.3	0	-3.4
355	CTGCTTCTTTGGCAGCCCAG SEQ ID NO:529	-9.9	-29.4	81.6	-17.3	-2.2	-7.9
388	CTTCACATTGCCCTTGAAAT SEQ ID NO:530	-9.9	-23.1	65.4	-12.7	-0.2	-3.6
692	TAAGACTGACGAGAGAAGAA SEQ ID NO:531	-9.9	-17.3	53.8	-7.4	0	-3.5
693	CTAAGACTGACGAGAGAAGA SEQ ID NO:532	-9.9	-18.9	57.4	-9	0	-3.5
757	AGCTACAGTTTCCTGGAATC SEQ ID NO:533	-9.9	-23.5	69.8	-12.9	-0.4	-8.3
849	AACAATTTTGATCTGTGACA SEQ ID NO:534	-9.9	-18.4	57.1	-8	-0.2	-4.9
866	AGACCCCATTTGAAGGAAAC SEQ ID NO:535	-9.9	-22.2	62.6	-12.3	. 0	-3.4
1009	AGAAAGATTTGTCGAATGAG SEQ ID NO:536	-9.9	-16.9	53.4	-7	0.1	-5
1098	TTTTTTTTAAACCTATATT SEQ ID NO:537	-9.9	-15.7	51.6	-5.8	0	-4.4
1099	TTTTTTTTTTAAACCTATAT SEQ ID NO:538	-9.9	-15.7	51.6	-5.8	0	-4.4
212	CTGGATTCAGGCTGCTAGAG SEQ ID NO:539	-9.8	-24.8	73.1	-14.2	-0.6	-7.6
235	GTCCCTGTGGCCTCTGGCGA SEQ ID NO:540	-9.8	-33.3	88.8	-21	-2.5	-7.7
302	GGAACCAATCTTTGCACTCA SEQ ID NO:541	-9.8	-23.5	67.2	-13.2	-0.1	-5.1
353	GCTTCTTTGGCAGCCCAGAC SEQ ID NO:542	-9.8	-29.3	81.9	-18.4	-1	-8.1
556	TAGGTGTGCTCACTGTCTTC SEQ ID NO:543	-9.8	-25.2	77.4	-13.4	-2	-4.2
600	GTGGGTACAGTGGGAGAGTG SEQ ID NO:544	-9.8	-25.4	76	-15.6	0	-5.2
646	TGATCTTGAAAAACATGCTT SEQ ID NO:545	-9.8	-17.5	54.3	-7.7	0	<b>-</b> 5
785	ATTTAAGGTTAAATGACACT SEQ ID NO:546	-9.8	-16.6	53.1	-6.2	-0.3	-6.5
920	TGGATTCAGTCTGCAGTGAA SEQ ID NO:547	-9.8	-23.1	69.3	-11.8	-0.5	-10.8
13	GTCCCAGGCCAGCGTTCCCA SEQ ID NO:548	-9.7	-35	90.5	-24.8	0	-7.7
35	CAGCCTGGTGGTCTATGCTT SEQ ID NO:549	-9.7	-28	80.4	-17.7	-0.3	-4.9
73	GGCTCCTGATCCCTGGGGAT SEQ ID NO:550	-9.7	-31.3	84.5	-19.7	-1.2	-11.9
123	GGTGCAGCTGTAAGTTGCTT SEQ ID NO:551	-9.7	-25.9	76.4	-12.2	-4	-11.4
166	CAACAGGAGGAGGGAAGAGA SEQ ID NO:552	-9.7	-22	64.4	-12.3	0	0
329	TCATGAATTTTCTTCTCGGG SEQ ID NO:553	-9.7	-21.6	64.6	-11,1	-0.6	-5.9
552	TGTGCTCACTGTCTTCTTGG SEQ ID NO:554	-9.7	-25.3	76.2	-15.6	0	-5.5
674	AAGACACTAGAGAGAGCAAC SEQ ID NO:555	-9.7	-19.4	59.5	-9.7	. 0	-4.5
744	TGGAATCTTTCAGGTAATTA SEQ ID NO:556	-9.7	-18.9	59.1	-8.3	-0.8	-5.6
915	TCAGTCTGCAGTGAATAGGG SEQ ID NO:557	-9.7	-23.3	70.1	-13	0	-8.4
1083	ATATTATCTTTAATAAGACC SEQ ID NO:558	-9.7	-15.8	51.8	-4.8	-1.2	-5.2

			33		L	Turbura	Inter-
		ha#a1	duplex form-		target	Intra- molecular	
		total binding				oligo	oligo
position 107	oligo GCTTGAAGAATATAATGGAA	-9.6	-16.4	52.1	-6.8	0	-2.8
	SEQ ID NO:559 TCAGGAACCAATCTTTGCAC	-9.6	-22.6	65.6	-12.5	-0.1	-7.8
305	SEQ ID NO:560	-9.6	-22.6	65.6			
392	TTTTCTTCACATTGCCCTTG SEQ ID NO:561	-9.6	-24.6	71.1	-15	0	-3
721	CTAAGCCTGGGTAAGGGGAG SEQ ID NO:562	-9.6	-25.4	71.9	-15	-0.6	-4.7
850	AAACAATTTTGATCTGTGAC SEQ ID NO:563	-9.6	-17	54	-6.9	-0.2	-4.9
1013	CCTCAGAAAGATTTGTCGAA SEQ ID NO:564	-9.6	-20.3	59.9	-9.8	-0.7	-5
1015	TACCTCAGAAAGATTTGTCG SEQ ID NO:565	-9.6	-20.3	60.6	-9.8	-0.7	-3.2
328	CATGAATTTTCTTCTCGGGG SEO ID NO:566	-9.5	-22.4	65.7	-12.1	-0.6	-4.4
752	CAGTTTCCTGGAATCTTTCA SEQ ID NO:567	-9.5	-23.1	68.7	-12.7	-0.8	-4.6
924	AATCTGGATTCAGTCTGCAG SEQ ID NO:568	-9.5	-22.6	68.3	-11.8	-1.1	-9.9
941	GGGATAAGTATGTGTAGAAT SEQ ID NO:569	-9.5	-18.9	59	-9.4	0	-1.8
207	TTCAGGCTGCTAGAGACCAT SEQ ID NO:570	-9.4	-25.6	74	-14.9	-1.2	-6.7
445	CTGGCAGGCTCTGGAATGCT SEQ ID NO:571	-9.4	-27.6	77.7	-16.6	-1.5	-6.7
702	GGGCACAGGCTAAGACTGAC SEQ ID NO:572	-9.4	-25.2	72.1	-14.4	-1.3	-5.6
875	TGAATTGGCAGACCCCATTT SEQ ID NO:573	-9.4	-25.4	69.8	-15.3	-0.5	-4
33	GCCTGGTGGTCTATGCTTTA SEQ ID NO:574	-9.3	-27.1	78.8	-17.2	-0.3	-4.7
240	CCTCGGTCCCTGTGGCCTCT SEQ ID NO:575	-9.3	-34.2	90.5	-23.3	-1.5	-7.2
247	AGCCTGGCCTCGGTCCCTGT SEQ ID NO:576	-9.3	-34.7	91.5	-24.6	0	9.2
301	GAACCAATCTTTGCACTCAC SEO ID NO:577	-9.3	-22.5	65.3	-13.2	0	-5
377	CCTTGAAATGATCACAGGGG SEQ ID NO:578	-9.3	-22.4	64.2	-11.5	-1.6	-7.1
787	GCATTTAAGGTTAAATGACA SEO ID NO:579	-9.3	-18	55.8	-6	-2.7	-11
986	AAGATGAACAAGTAGGCCAA SEO ID NO:580	-9.3	-19.9	58.8	-10.1	0	-7.7
61	CTGGGGATGACTCAGGTCAG SEQ ID NO:581	-9.2	-25.4	74.4	-13.8	-2.4	-6.6
71	CTCCTGATCCCTGGGGATGA SEQ ID NO:582	-9.2	-28.9	78.7	-17.7	-1.4	-11.9
84	TCCCTGCTGGAGGCTCCTGA SEQ ID NO:583	-9.2	-31.6	85.9	-21.1	-1.2	-7.1
86	GTTCCCTGCTGGAGGCTCCT SEQ ID NO:584	-9.2	-32.3	89	-21.8	-1.2	-8
116	CTGTAAGTTGCTTGAAGAAT SEQ ID NO:585	-9.2	-19	58.6	-9.8	0	-4.3
477	AAGCTTCTTAGCTGACATTG SEQ ID NO:586	-9.2	-21.5	65	-9.9	-2.4	-7.1
703	AGGGCACAGGCTAAGACTGA SEQ ID NO:587	-9.2	-25	71.7	-14.4	-1.3	-5.6
704	GAGGGCACAGGCTAAGACTG SEQ ID NO:588	-9.2	-25	71.7	-14.4	-1.3	-5.3
739	TCTTTCAGGTAATTAAGCCT SEQ ID NO:589	-9.2	-21.8	65.5	-12	-0.3	-5.4
761	AGGAAGCTACAGTTTCCTGG SEQ ID NO:590	-9.2	-24.3	71.2	-12.9	-2.2	-10.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	_		_	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
246	GCCTGGCCTCGGTCCCTGTG SEQ ID NO:591	-9.1	-34.7	90.8	-25.1	0	-8
648	AATGATCTTGAAAAACATGC SEQ ID NO:592	-9.1	-15.8	50.6	-6.7	0	-5
707	GGGGAGGCACAGGCTAAGA SEQ ID NO:593	-9.1	-27.5	77.2	-17	-1.3	-4
729	AATTAAGCCTAAGCCTGGGT SEQ ID NO:594	-9.1	-24.4	68.6	-14.4	-0.8	-5.4
745	CTGGAATCTTTCAGGTAATT SEQ ID NO:595	-9.1	-20.1	61.6	-10.1	-0.8	-4.3
11	CCCAGGCCAGCGTTCCCATT SEQ ID NO:596	-9	-33.5	85.5	-24	0	-7.7
14	AGTCCCAGGCCAGCGTTCCC SEQ ID NO:597	-9	-34.3	90	-24.8	0	-7.7
31	CTGGTGGTCTATGCTTTAGT SEQ ID NO:598	-9	-24.5	74.3	-15.5	0	-3.9
190	CATGGACATCAGCATTAGTG SEQ ID NO:599	-9	-22	65.8	-13	0	-4.1
701	GGCACAGGCTAAGACTGACG SEQ ID NO:600	-9	-24.8	69.5	-14.4	-1.3	-5.4
722	CCTAAGCCTGGGTAAGGGGA SEQ ID NO:601	-9	-27.4	75.1	-17	-1.3	-6.9
753	ACAGTTTCCTGGAATCTTTC SEQ ID NO:602	-9	-22.6	68.1	-12.2	-1.3	-4.6
38	ACTCAGCCTGGTGGTCTATG SEQ ID NO:603	-8.9	-26.7	77.9	-17.2	-0.3	-4.9
70	TCCTGATCCCTGGGGATGAC SEQ ID NO:604	-8.9	-28.2	77.4	-17.7	-0.8	-11.3
464	GACATTGTTTGAGAAATTGC SEQ ID NO:605	-8.9	-18.7	57.8	-9.8	0	-5.5
673	AGACACTAGAGAGAGCAACA SEQ ID NO:606	-8.9	-20.8	62.8	-11.9	0	-4.1
742	GAATCTTTCAGGTAATTAAG SEQ ID NO:607	-8.9	-17	54.7	-8.1	0	-5
754	TACAGTTTCCTGGAATCTTT SEQ ID NO:608	-8.9	-21.9	66	-11.6	-1.3	-4.6
861	CCATTTGAAGGAAACAATTT SEQ ID NO:609	-8.9	-17.6	53.8	-8.7	0	-3.2
919	GGATTCAGTCTGCAGTGAAT SEQ ID NO:610	-8.9	-23.1	69.4	-11.8	-1.5	-12.8
926	AGAATCTGGATTCAGTCTGC SEQ ID NO:611	-8.9	-22.5	68.5	-11.8	-1.7	-11
995	AATGAGTGAAAGATGAACAA SEQ ID NO:612	-8.9	-15	49	-6.1	0	-2.5
83	CCCTGCTGGAGGCTCCTGAT SEQ ID NO:613	-8.8	-31.2	84	-21.1	-1.2	-7.1
211	TGGATTCAGGCTGCTAGAGA SEQ ID NO:614	-8.8	-24.5	. 72.4	-15.7	0	-6.6
331	TGTCATGAATTTTCTTCTCG SEQ ID NO:615	-8.8	-20.4	62.5	-10.8	-0.6	-6.7
386	TCACATTGCCCTTGAAATGA SEQ ID NO:616	-8.8	-22.7	64.4	-12.7	-1.1	-4.3
643	TCTTGAAAAACATGCTTTTT SEQ ID NO:617	-8.8	-17.2	54	-7.5	-0.7	-8.5
700	GCACAGGCTAAGACTGACGA SEQ ID NO:618	-8.8	-24.2	68.3	-14.4	-0.9	-5.4
727	TTAAGCCTAAGCCTGGGTAA SEQ ID NO:619	-8.8	-24.1	68.1	-14.4	-0.8	-4.9
740	ATCTTTCAGGTAATTAAGCC SEQ ID NO:620	-8.8	-20.9	63.5	-12.1	. 0	-5
798	CTTTCCTGATTGCATTTAAG SEQ ID NO:621	-8.8	-20.8	62.5	-12	0	-5.1
1075	TTTAATAAGACCGTGTCTGG SEQ ID NO:622	-8.8	-20.7	61.4	-10.5	-1.3	-8.3

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		tota1	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding				oligo	oligo
12	TCCCAGGCCAGCGTTCCCAT SEQ ID NO: 623	-8.7	-33.8	86.9	-25.1	0	-6.9
69	CCTGATCCCTGGGGATGACT SEQ ID NO:624	-8.7	-28.7	77.6	-18	-1.4	-11.9
266	CCTGGAGCCATCTCCTAGAA SEQ ID NO:625	-8.7	-27.4	75.7	-15.5	-3.2	-7.7
360	GGGCACTGCTTCTTTGGCAG SEQ ID NO:626	-8.7	-28	80.1	-17.3	-2	-9.7
378	CCCTTGAAATGATCACAGGG SEQ ID NO:627	-8.7	-23.2	65.3	-11.5	-3	-7.9
726	TAAGCCTAAGCCTGGGTAAG SEQ ID NO:628	-8.7	-24	68	-14.4	-0.8	-4.9
759	GAAGCTACAGTTTCCTGGAA SEQ ID NO:629	-8.7	-23	67.3	-12.9	-1.3	-8.6
867	CAGACCCCATTTGAAGGAAA SEQ ID NO:630	-8.7	-22.7	63.2	-14	0	-3.4
1034	TTTTGTCCCACCTCGCTCTT SEQ ID NO:631	-8.7	-29	79.9	-20.3	0	-3.1
1035	TTTTTGTCCCACCTCGCTCT SEQ ID NO:632	-8.7	-29	79.9	-20.3	0	-3.1
348	TTTGGCAGCCCAGACACTGT SEQ ID NO:633	-8.6	-28.2	78.3	-18.5	-1	-9.1
381	TTGCCCTTGAAATGATCACA SEQ ID NO:634	-8.6	-22.7	64.4	-13.4	-0.5	-6.8
387	TTCACATTGCCCTTGAAATG SEQ ID NO:635	-8.6	-22.2	63.5	-12.7	-0.7	-4
444	TGGCAGGCTCTGGAATGCTT SEQ ID NO:636	-8.6	-26.8	76.1	-16.6	-1.5	-6.7
454	GAGAAATTGCTGGCAGGCTC SEQ ID NO:637	-8.6	-24.6	70.9	-14.8	-1.1	-7.5
496	CTCCTACAAAGGCAGAGCAA SEQ ID NO:638	-8.6	-23.5	66.7	-13.7	-1.1	-6.3
575	GGAGAAGAAGAGTGTCTGGT SEQ ID NO:639	-8.6	-22.3	67.6	-13.7	0	-2.9
738	CTTTCAGGTAATTAAGCCTA SEQ ID NO:640	-8.6	-21.1	63.4	-12	-0.2	-5.3
763	CTAGGAAGCTACAGTTTCCT SEQ ID NO:641	-8.6	-23.7	70.1	-12.9	-2.2	-10.7
788	TGCATTTAAGGTTAAATGAC SEQ ID NO:642	-8.6	-17.3	54.6	-6	-2.7	-11
929	TGTAGAATCTGGATTCAGTC SEQ ID NO:643	-8.6	-20.7	64.7	-10.3	-1.7	-11
115	TGTAAGTTGCTTGAAGAATA SEQ ID NO:644	-8.5	-17.8	56.1	-9.3	0	-4.3
119	CAGCTGTAAGTTGCTTGAAG SEQ ID NO:645	-8.5	-21.6	65	-12.2	-0.6	-8.8
122	GTGCAGCTGTAAGTTGCTTG SEQ ID NO:646	-8.5	-24.7	73.5	-12.2		-11.4
350	TCTTTGGCAGCCCAGACACT SEQ ID NO:647	-8.5	-28.3	78.7	-18.7	-1	-7.7
380	TGCCCTTGAAATGATCACAG SEQ ID NO:648	-8.5	-22.6	64.3	-13.4		-6.8
789	TTGCATTTAAGGTTAAATGA SEQ ID NO:649	-8.5	-17.2	54.4	-6	-2.7	-11
1016	TTACCTCAGAAAGATTTGTC SEQ ID NO:650	-8.5	-19.6	60.4	-11.1	L 0	-2.5
117	GCTGTAAGTTGCTTGAAGAA SEQ ID NO:651	-8.4	-20.8	62.7	-12.4	1 0	-4.3
385	CACATTGCCCTTGAAATGAT SEQ ID NO:652	-8.4	-22.3	63.1	-12.		-4.3
463	ACATTGTTTGAGAAATTGCT SEQ ID NO:653	-8.4	-19	58.5	-10.	6 0	-4
524	GTTTAATTGGAAGAGTGGGC SEQ ID NO:654	-8.4	-21.6	6 65	-13.	2 0	-2.9

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
622	AGAGCACTGGAATGATTTAG SEQ ID NO:655	-8.4	-19.8	60.5	-11.4	0	-4.1
756	GCTACAGTTTCCTGGAATCT SEQ ID NO:656	-8.4	-24.4	71.6	-14.6	-1.3	-8.3
786	CATTTAAGGTTAAATGACAC SEQ ID NO:657	-8.4	-16.4	52.5	-6	-2	-9.9
25	GTCTATGCTTTAGTCCCAGG SEQ ID NO:658	-8.3	-26.3	77.2	-18	0	-3.9
283	ACATTCTTGGCCGCCTTCCT SEQ ID NO:659	-8.3	-30.3	81.1	-21.5	0	-8
300	AACCAATCTTTGCACTCACA SEQ ID NO:660	-8.3	-22.6	65.2	-14.3	0	-5
349	CTTTGGCAGCCCAGACACTG SEQ ID NO:661	-8.3	-27.9	76.8	-18.5	-1	-8.5
1033	TTTGTCCCACCTCGCTCTTA SEQ ID NO:662	-8.3	-28.6	79	-20.3	0	-3.1
1043	CTTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCCCAC SEQ ID NO:663	-8.3	-22.5	67.4	-14.2	0	-1.6
287	ACTCACATTCTTGGCCGCCT SEQ ID NO:664	-8.2	-29.1	78.9	-20.4	0	-8
332	CTGTCATGAATTTTCTTCTC SEQ ID NO:665	-8.2	-20.5	64.1	-11.5	-0.6	-6.7
433	GGAATGCTTGTTTGGCTTTC SEQ ID NO:666	-8.2	-23.8	70.6	-13.9	-1.7	-5.4
460	TTGTTTGAGAAATTGCTGGC SEQ ID NO:667	-8.2	-21.1	63.2	-12.9	0	-5.5
510	GTGGGCGCTCAGAGCTCCTA SEQ ID NO:668	-8.2	-30.3	84.5	-20.8	1.5	-10.6
511	AGTGGGCGCTCAGAGCTCCT SEQ ID NO:669	-8.2	-30.6	85.5	-21.1	1.5	-10.6
1092	TTTAAACCTATATTATCTTT SEQ ID NO:670	-8.2	-16.3	52.9	-8.1	0	-4
1093	TTTTAAACCTATATTATCTT SEQ ID NO:671	-8.2	-16.3	52.9	-8.1	0	-4.4
108	TGCTTGAAGAATATAATGGA SEQ ID NO:672	-8.1	-17.1	53.7	-9	0	-3.6
284	CACATTCTTGGCCGCCTTCC SEQ ID NO:673	-8.1	-30.1	80.2	-21.5	0	-8
374	TGAAATGATCACAGGGGCAC SEQ ID NO:674	-8.1	-22.1	64.1	-13.4	-0.3	-6.3
384	ACATTGCCCTTGAAATGATC SEQ ID NO:675	-8.1	-22	63.3	-12.7	-1.1	-4.3
461	ATTGTTTGAGAAATTGCTGG SEQ ID NO:676	-8.1	-19.3	59.2	-11.2	. 0	-4
624	TGAGAGCACTGGAATGATTT SEQ ID NO:677	-8.1	-20.7	62.1	-12.6	0	-3.4
625	TTGAGAGCACTGGAATGATT SEQ ID NO:678	-8.1	-20.7	62.1	-12.6	0	-4.2
758	AAGCTACAGTTTCCTGGAAT SEQ ID NO:679	-8.1	-22.4	. 66	-12.9	-1.3	-8.6
928	GTAGAATCTGGATTCAGTCT SEQ ID NO:680	-8.1	-21.6	66.9	-11.7	-1.7	-11
299	ACCAATCTTTGCACTCACAT SEQ ID NO:681	-8	-23.3	67.3	-15.3	3 0	-5
572	GAAGAAGAGTGTCTGGTAGG SEQ ID NO:682	-8	-21.4	65.6	-13.4	1 0	-2.9
120	GCAGCTGTAAGTTGCTTGAA SEQ ID NO:683	-7.9	-23.4	1 69	-12.3	2 -3.3	-11.4
121	TGCAGCTGTAAGTTGCTTGA SEQ ID NO:684	-7.9	-24.	1 71.3	-12.2	2 -4	-11.4
359	GGCACTGCTTCTTTGGCAGC SEQ ID NO:685	-7.9	-28.	6 82	-17.	6 -3.1	-10.1
375	TTGAAATGATCACAGGGGCA SEQ ID NO:686	-7.9	-22	63.9	-13.	4 -0.5	-6.8

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	_		_	molecular	molecular
position	-1 t	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
631	oligo TGCTTTTTGAGAGCACTGGA SEQ ID NO:687	-7.9	-23.7	70	-13.8	-2	-5.9
741	AATCTTTCAGGTAATTAAGC SEQ ID NO:688	-7.9	-18.2	57.5	-10.3	0	-5
17	TTTAGTCCCAGGCCAGCGTT SEQ ID NO:689	-7.8	-29.8	81.7	-21.5	0	-7.7
294	TCTTTGCACTCACATTCTTG SEQ ID NO:690	-7.8	-22.6	68.2	-14.8	0	-5
295	ATCTTTGCACTCACATTCTT SEQ ID NO:691	-7.8	-22.6	68.4	-14.8	0	-4.7
630	GCTTTTTGAGAGCACTGGAA SEQ ID NO:692	-7.8	-23	67.8	-13.8	-1.3	-4.6
771	GACACTAGCTAGGAAGCTAC SEQ ID NO:693	-7.8	-22.4	66.9	-11.8	-2.8	-9.9
780	AGGTTAAATGACACTAGCTA SEQ ID NO:694	-7.8	-19.5	59.8	-11.2	-0.1	-5.6
1091	TTAAACCTATATTATCTTTA SEQ ID NO:695	-7.8	-15.9	52	-8.1	0	-2.3
1097	TTTTTTTTAAACCTATATTA SEQ ID NO:696	-7.8	-15.3	50.7	-7.5	0	-4.1
278	CTTGGCCGCCTTCCTGGAGC SEQ ID NO:697	-7.7	-32.5	85.5	-23.6	-0.8	-10
306	CTCAGGAACCAATCTTTGCA SEQ ID NO:698	-7.7	-23.3	66.9	-15.6	0.2	-6.3
335	ACACTGTCATGAATTTTCTT SEQ ID NO:699	-7.7	-19.9	61.5	-12.2	0	-6.7
507	GGCGCTCAGAGCTCCTACAA SEQ ID NO:700	-7.7	-28.1	77.5	-19.8	2.3	-9.1
599	TGGGTACAGTGGGAGAGTGA SEQ ID NO:701	-7.7	-24.8	73.7	-17.1	0	-5.2
697	CAGGCTAAGACTGACGAGAG SEQ ID NO:702	-7.7	-22.1	64.4	-14.4	0	-4.9
1074	TTAATAAGACCGTGTCTGGT SEQ ID NO:703	-7.7	-21.8	64.1			-8.3
34	AGCCTGGTGGTCTATGCTTT SEQ ID NO:704	-7.6	-27.4	79.8	-19.2	-0.3	-4.9
36	TCAGCCTGGTGGTCTATGCT SEQ ID NO:705	-7.6	-28.3	82	-20.1	-0.3	-4.9
373	GAAATGATCACAGGGGCACT SEQ ID NO:706	-7.6	-23	66.1	-14.9	-0.2	-7
449	ATTGCTGGCAGGCTCTGGAA SEQ ID NO:707	-7.6	-26.8	76.1	-18	-1.1	-7.5
694	GCTAAGACTGACGAGAAG SEQ ID NO:708	-7.6	-20.1	. 60	-12.5		-3.5
730	TAATTAAGCCTAAGCCTGGG SEQ ID NO:709	-7.6	-22.9	65.1	-14.4	0.8	-5.8
126	GTCGGTGCAGCTGTAAGTTG SEQ ID NO:710	-7.5	-25.5	74.6	-16.9		-8.9
184	CATCAGCATTAGTGGCAGCA SEQ ID NO:711	-7.5	-25.5	74.3	-18	0	-5.3
437	CTCTGGAATGCTTGTTTGGC SEQ ID NO:712	-7.5	-24.5	71.7	-17	0	-3.6
518	TTGGAAGAGTGGGCGCTCAG SEQ ID NO:713	-7.5	-25.8	3 73.2	-15.6		-10.1
762	TAGGAAGCTACAGTTTCCTG SEQ ID NO:714	-7.5	-22.8	8 67.9			-11.1
879	GTTGTGAATTGGCAGACCCC SEQ ID NO:715	-7.5	-27				-4
319	TCTTCTCGGGGCTCTCAGGA SEQ ID NO:716	-7.4	-28.		-21		-4.1
327	ATGAATTTTCTTCTCGGGGC SEQ ID NO:717	-7.4				,	-4.1
457	TTTGAGAAATTGCTGGCAGG SEQ ID NO:718	-7.4	-21.	7 63.9	-13.	6 0	-9

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
							molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
629	CTTTTTGAGAGCACTGGAAT SEQ ID NO:719	-7.4	-21.2	63.5	-13.8	0	-4.2
765	AGCTAGGAAGCTACAGTTTC SEQ ID NO:720	-7.4	-22.6	68.9	-12.9	-2.3	-7.8
779	GGTTAAATGACACTAGCTAG SEQ ID NO:721	-7.4	-19.5	59.8	-11.2	-0.1	-9.5
781	AAGGTTAAATGACACTAGCT SEQ ID NO:722	-7.4	-19.1	58.4	-11.2	-0.1	-5.1
1084	TATATTATCTTTAATAAGAC SEQ ID NO:723	-7.4	-13.5	47.3	-4.8	-1.2	-5.2
286	CTCACATTCTTGGCCGCCTT SEQ ID NO:724	-7.3	-29	78.7	-21.2	0	-8
341	GCCCAGACACTGTCATGAAT SEQ ID NO:725	-7.3	-25.3	71	-17.3	-0.4	-7.1
517	TGGAAGAGTGGGCGCTCAGA SEQ ID NO:726	-7.3	-26.3	74.2	-17.1	-1.9	-10.1
672	GACACTAGAGAGAGCAACAA SEQ ID NO:727	-7.3	-20.1	60.5	-12.8	0	-4.5
778	GTTAAATGACACTAGCTAGG SEQ ID NO:728	-7.3	-19.5	59.8	-11.2	0	-9.9
791	GATTGCATTTAAGGTTAAAT SEQ ID NO:729	-7.3	-17.2	54.4	-9.3	-0.3	-6.5
918	GATTCAGTCTGCAGTGAATA SEQ ID NO:730	-7.3	-21.6	66.1	-11.8	-1.7	-12.9
191	CCATGGACATCAGCATTAGT SEQ ID NO:731	-7.2	-24	69.7	-16.8	0	-7.3
347	TTGGCAGCCCAGACACTGTC SEQ ID NO:732	-7.2	-28.5	79.7	-20.1	-1.1	-8.7
379	GCCCTTGAAATGATCACAGG SEQ ID NO:733	-7.2	-23.8	66.8	-14.9	-1.7	-6.8
434	TGGAATGCTTGTTTGGCTTT SEQ ID NO:734	-7.2	-23.4	68.8	-15.3	-0.7	-4
442	GCAGGCTCTGGAATGCTTGT SEQ ID NO:735	-7.2	-26.8	77	-18.5	-1	-6.7
784	TTTAAGGTTAAATGACACTA SEQ ID NO:736	-7.2	-16.3	52.6	-8.6	-0.1	-4.7
916	TTCAGTCTGCAGTGAATAGG SEQ ID NO:737	-7.2	-22.2	67.7	-13.9	-0.2	-10.2
917	ATTCAGTCTGCAGTGAATAG SEQ ID NO:738	-7.2	-21	64.9	-11.8	-1.1	-12
7	GGCCAGCGTTCCCATTTGAG SEQ ID NO:739	-7.1	-29.5	79.5	-22.4	. 0	-7
495	TCCTACAAAGGCAGAGCAAA SEQ ID NO:740	-7.1	-21.9	62.9	-13.6	-1.1	-6.2
626	TTTGAGAGCACTGGAATGAT SEQ ID NO:741	-7.1	-20.7	62.1	-13.6	0	-4.2
751	AGTTTCCTGGAATCTTTCAG SEQ ID NO:742	-7.1	-22.4	67.8	-14.4	-0.8	-8.3
884	ATCTGGTTGTGAATTGGCAG SEQ ID NO:743	-7.1	-22.7	67.7	-15.6	5 0	-4
37	CTCAGCCTGGTGGTCTATGC SEQ ID NO:744	-7	-28.3	82	-20.7	7 -0.3	-4.9
497	GCTCCTACAAAGGCAGAGCA SEQ ID NO:745	-7	-26	73.1	-16.6	5 -2.4	-7.9
699	CACAGGCTAAGACTGACGAG SEQ ID NO:746	-7	-22.4	4 64.6	-14.4	1 -0.9	-5.4
723	GCCTAAGCCTGGGTAAGGGG SEQ ID NO:747	-7	-28.	6 78	-20.2	2 -1.3	-8.2
772	TGACACTAGCTAGGAAGCTA SEQ ID NO:748	-7	-22.	2 66.2	-12.	4 -2.8	-9
790	ATTGCATTTAAGGTTAAATG SEQ ID NO:749	-7	-16.	6 53.1	7.3	-2.3	-10.5
1090	TAAACCTATATTATCTTTAA SEQ ID NO:750	-7	-15.	1 50	-8.1	. 0	-2.2

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
						molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
206	TCAGGCTGCTAGAGACCATG SEQ ID NO:751	-6.9	-25.5	73.5	-17.3	-1.2	-6.7
320	TTCTTCTCGGGGCTCTCAGG SEQ ID NO:752	-6.9	-27.9	81	-21	0	-4.1
698	ACAGGCTAAGACTGACGAGA SEQ ID NO:753	-6.9	-22.3	64.7	-14.4	-0.9	-5.4
883	TCTGGTTGTGAATTGGCAGA SEQ ID NO:754	-6.9	-23.3	69.1	-15.7	-0.5	-4.2
334	CACTGTCATGAATTTTCTTC SEQ ID NO:755	-6.8	-20.1	62.4	-13.3	0	-6.2
448	TTGCTGGCAGGCTCTGGAAT SEQ ID NO:756	-6.8	-26.8	76.1	-18.8	-1.1	-7.5
637	AAAACATGCTTTTTGAGAGC SEQ ID NO:757	-6.8	-18.9	57.8	-11.1	-0.9	-6.3
767	CTAGCTAGGAAGCTACAGTT SEQ ID NO:758	-6.8	-22.7	68.3	-12.9	-3	-8.5
59	GGGGATGACTCAGGTCAGGA SEQ ID NO:759	-6.7	-26.3	76.7	-17.7	-1.9	-6.1
450	AATTGCTGGCAGGCTCTGGA SEO ID NO:760	-6.7	-26.8	76.1	-18.9	-1.1	-7.5
777	TTAAATGACACTAGCTAGGA SEQ ID NO:761	-6.7	-18.9	58.1	-11.2	0	-9.9
30	TGGTGGTCTATGCTTTAGTC SEQ ID NO:762	-6.6	-24	74	-17.4	0	-3.9
77	TGGAGGCTCCTGATCCCTGG SEQ ID NO:763	-6.6	-30.1	82.1	-22.2	-1.2	-7
109	TTGCTTGAAGAATATAATGG SEQ ID NO:764	-6.6	-16.6	52.8	-10	0	-3.6
376	CTTGAAATGATCACAGGGGC SEQ ID NO:765	-6.6	-22.2	64.6	-14.9	-0.5	-6.8
436	TCTGGAATGCTTGTTTGGCT SEQ ID NO:766	-6.6	-24.5	71.7	-17	-0.7	-4
770	ACACTAGCTAGGAAGCTACA SEQ ID NO:767	-6.6	-22.5	66.7	-12.9	-3	-9.9
773	ATGACACTAGCTAGGAAGCT SEQ ID NO:768	-6.6	-22.5	66.7	-13.6	-2.3	-9.9
1032	TTGTCCCACCTCGCTCTTAC SEQ ID NO:769	-6.6	-28.7	79.2	-22.1	0	-3.1
799	ACTTTCCTGATTGCATTTAA SEQ ID NO:770	-6.5	-21	62.9	-14.5	0	-5.1
854	AAGGAAACAATTTTGATCTG SEQ ID NO:771	-6.5	-16.1	51.6	-9.6	0	-5.8
1010	CAGAAAGATTTGTCGAATGA SEQ ID NO:772	-6.5	-17.6	54.4	-10.2	-0.7	-5
118	AGCTGTAAGTTGCTTGAAGA SEQ ID NO:773	-6.4	-21.5	65.1	-14.4	-0.5 ·	-6.2
326	TGAATTTTCTTCTCGGGGCT SEQ ID NO:774	-6.4	-24.4	70.7	-17.2	-0.6	-4.3
336	GACACTGTCATGAATTTTCT SEQ ID NO:775	-6.4	-20.4	62.5	-13.3	-0.4	-6.9
382	ATTGCCCTTGAAATGATCAC SEQ ID NO:776	-6.4	-22	63.3	-14.9	-0.5	-6.8
465	TGACATTGTTTGAGAAATTG SEQ ID NO:777	-6.4	-16.9	53.8	-10.5	0	-5.5
471	CTTAGCTGACATTGTTTGAG SEQ ID NO:778	-6.4	-21	64.3	-14.6	0	-5.4
1073	TAATAAGACCGTGTCTGGTT SEQ ID NO:779	-6.4	-21.8	64.1	-14	-1.3	-7.8
186	GACATCAGCATTAGTGGCAG SEQ ID NO:780	-6.3	-23.8	70.6	-16.6	-0.8	-4.1
241	GCCTCGGTCCCTGTGGCCTC SEQ ID NO:781	-6.3	-35.1	93.1	-26.8	-2	-7.2
261	AGCCATCTCCTAGAAGCCTG SEQ ID NO:782	-6.3	-27.4	76.4	-20.1	-0.9	-4.3

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
318	CTTCTCGGGGCTCTCAGGAA SEQ ID NO:783	-6.3	-27.3	77.4	-21	0	-4.1
627	TITTGAGAGCACTGGAATGA SEQ ID NO:784	-6.3	-20.8	62.5	-14.5	o	-4.2
737	TTTCAGGTAATTAAGCCTAA SEQ ID NO:785	-6.3	-19.5	59.4	-12.5	-0.4	-5.5
1085	CTATATTATCTTTAATAAGA SEQ ID NO:786	-6.3	-14.2	48.7	-6.8	-1	-5.2
298	CCAATCTTTGCACTCACATT SEQ ID NO:787	-6.2	-23.2	67.1	-17	0	-5
462	CATTGTTTGAGAAATTGCTG SEQ ID NO:788	-6.2	-18.8	57.9	-12.6	0	-4
623	GAGAGCACTGGAATGATTTA SEQ ID NO:789	-6.2	-20.4	61.6	-14.2	0	-4.2
766	TAGCTAGGAAGCTACAGTTT SEQ ID NO:790	-6.2	-21.9	66.6	-12.9	-2.8	-8.3
833	GACATTTAAAAATATTTATT SEQ ID NO:791	-6.2	-12.3	44.2	-5.4	-0.4	-6.7
1096	TTTTTTTAAACCTATATTAT SEQ ID NO:792	-6.2	-15.2	50.4	-9	0	-4.4
42	GGATACTCAGCCTGGTGGTC SEQ ID NO:793	-6.1	-27.6	80.2	-20.9	-0.3	-4.9
245	CCTGGCCTCGGTCCCTGTGG SEQ ID NO:794	-6.1	-34.1	88.9	-28	0.3	-7.2
909	TGCAGTGAATAGGGTAAAAT SEO ID NO:795	-6.1	-18.5	56.7	-12.4	0	-4.7
942	GGGGATAAGTATGTGTAGAA SEQ ID NO:796	-6.1	-20.1	61.7	-14	0	-1.8
1042	TTTTTTTTTTTTTGTCCCACC SEQ ID NO:797	-6.1	-23.6	69.2	-17.5	0	-1.7
16	TTAGTCCCAGGCCAGCGTTC SEQ ID NO:798	-6	-30.1	83.1	-23.6	0	-7.7
506	GCGCTCAGAGCTCCTACAAA SEQ ID NO:799	-6	-26.2	72.6	-18.7	-1.4	-9.6
642	CTTGAAAAACATGCTTTTTG SEQ ID NO:800	-6	-16.8	52.8	-9.2	-1.5	-9.1
649	AAATGATCTTGAAAAACATG SEQ ID NO:801	-6	-13.3	45.6	-7.3	0	-4.9
816	ATTGACTTCTGTTTGCTACT SEQ ID NO:802	-6	-22.1	67.4	-16.1	. 0	-3.6
834	TGACATTTAAAAATATTTAT SEQ ID NO:803	-6	-12.2	43.9	-5.5	-0.4	-6.7
836	TGTGACATTTAAAAATATTT SEQ ID NO:804	-6	-13.7	46.9	-7.7	0	-6.4
439	GGCTCTGGAATGCTTGTTTG SEO ID NO:805	-5.9	-24.5	71.7	-17.9	-0.5	-4
441	CAGGCTCTGGAATGCTTGTT SEQ ID NO:806	-5.9	-25.1	72.9	-18.5	-0.5	-5.4
776	TAAATGACACTAGCTAGGAA SEQ ID NO:807	-5.9	-18.1	. 55.9	-11.2	2 0	-9.9
783	TTAAGGTTAAATGACACTAG SEQ ID NO:808	-5.9	-16.2	52.4	-10.3	0.7	-4
1072	AATAAGACCGTGTCTGGTTC SEQ ID NO:809	-5.9	-22.5	66.1	-15.2	2 -1.3	-8.3
85	TTCCCTGCTGGAGGCTCCTG SEQ ID NO:810	-5.8	-31.1	L 85	-24	-1.2	8
321	TTTCTTCTCGGGGCTCTCAG SEQ ID NO:811	-5.8	-26.8	3 `78.7		•	-4.1
829	TTTAAAAATATTTATTGACT SEQ ID NO:812	-5.0	-12.5	5 44.7	-6	-0.4	-6.2
248	AAGCCTGGCCTCGGTCCCTG SEQ ID NO:813	-5.7	-32.	85.1	-26.	3 0	-9.2
323	ATTTTCTTCTCGGGGCTCTC SEQ ID NO:814	-5.7	-26.	2 77.5	-20.	5 0	-4.1

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	_		_		molecular
position	oligo	binding					oligo
325	GAATTTTCTTCTCGGGGCTC SEQ ID NO:815	-5.7	-24.8	72.5	-19.1	0	-3.9
466	CTGACATTGTTTGAGAAATT SEQ ID NO:816	-5.7	-17.8	55.8	-12.1	0	-5.5
800	TACTTTCCTGATTGCATTTA SEQ ID NO:817	-5.7	-21.4	64.4	-15.7	0	-5.1
830	ATTTAAAAATATTTATTGAC SEQ ID NO:818	-5.7	-11.6	42.9	-5.2	-0.4	-6.7
210	GGATTCAGGCTGCTAGAGAC SEQ ID NO:819	-5.6	-24.7	73.2	-19.1	0	-6.1
638	AAAAACATGCTTTTTGAGAG SEQ ID NO:820	-5.6	-16.4	52.2	-9.8	-0.9	-8.3
1039	TTTTTTTTTGTCCCACCTCG SEQ ID NO:821	-5.6	-25.4	71.7	-19.8	0	-2.4
24	TCTATGCTTTAGTCCCAGGC SEQ ID NO:822	-5.5	-26.9	78.1	-21.4	0	-3.6
183	ATCAGCATTAGTGGCAGCAA SEQ ID NO:823	-5.5	-24.1	70.6	-17.7	-0.8	-5.3
185	ACATCAGCATTAGTGGCAGC SEQ ID NO:824	-5.5	-25	73.8	-18.6	-0.8	-4.7
202	GCTGCTAGAGACCATGGACA SEQ ID NO:825	-5.5	-25.9	73.4	-19.7	0	-8.8
296	AATCTTTGCACTCACATTCT SEQ ID NO:826	-5.5	-21.8	65.6	-16.3	0	<b>-</b> 5
525	TGTTTAATTGGAAGAGTGGG SEQ ID NO:827	-5.5	-19.8	60.7	-14.3	0	-2.6
547	TCACTGTCTTCTTGGCTGAG SEQ ID NO:828	-5.5	-24.7	74.4	-19.2	0	-4.2
632	ATGCTTTTTGAGAGCACTGG SEQ ID NO:829	-5.5	-23.1	68.6	-15.2	-2.4	-6.7
768	ACTAGCTAGGAAGCTACAGT SEQ ID NO:830	-5.5	-22.8	68.5	-14.3	-3	-9.9
835	GTGACATTTAAAAATATTTA SEQ ID NO:831	-5.5	-13.4	46.4	-7.4	-0.2	-6.7
279	TCTTGGCCGCCTTCCTGGAG SEQ ID NO:832	-5.4	-31.1	83.1	-24.6	-0.3	-10
534	GGCTGAGAATGTTTAATTGG SEQ ID NO:833	-5.4	-20.1	60.9	-14.7	0	-3.7
576	GGGAGAAGAGAGTGTCTGG SEQ ID NO:834	-5.4	-22.3	67	-16.9	0	-2.9
636	AAACATGCTTTTTGAGAGCA SEQ ID NO:835	-5.4	-20.3	61	-13.2	-1.7	-5.9
911	TCTGCAGTGAATAGGGTAAA SEQ ID NO:836	-5.4	-20.5	61.9	-14.5	. 0	-8.6
1031	TGTCCCACCTCGCTCTTACC SEQ ID NO:837	-5.4	-30.6	82.2	-25.2	. 0	-3.1
60	TGGGGATGACTCAGGTCAGG SEQ ID NO:838	-5.3	-25.7	75.1	-18	-2.4	-6.6
769	CACTAGCTAGGAAGCTACAG SEQ ID NO:839	-5.3	-22.3	66.4	-14	-3	-9.9
910	CTGCAGTGAATAGGGTAAAA SEQ ID NO:840	-5.3	-19.4	58.6	-14.1	. 0	-7.4
1041	TTTTTTTTTTTTGTCCCACCT SEQ ID NO:841	-5.3	-24.4	70.8	-19.1	L 0	-1.7
342	AGCCCAGACACTGTCATGAA SEQ ID NO:842	-5.2	-25.3	71.3	-18.8	-1.2	-7.6
503	CTCAGAGCTCCTACAAAGGC SEQ ID NO:843	-5.2	-24.8	3 71.3	-18.4	1 -1.1	-8.4
792	TGATTGCATTTAAGGTTAAA SEQ ID NO:844	-5.2	-17.2	2 54.4	-12	0	-5.3
793	CTGATTGCATTTAAGGTTAA SEQ ID NO:845	-5.2	-18.	8 58.1	-13.0	6 0	-4.8
440	AGGCTCTGGAATGCTTGTTT SEQ ID NO:846	-5.1	-24.	5 72.1	-18.	7 -0.5	-4

## WO 2004/016224

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
443	GGCAGGCTCTGGAATGCTTG SEQ ID NO:847	-5.1	-26.8	76.1	-20.1	-1.5	-6.7
501	CAGAGCTCCTACAAAGGCAG SEQ ID NO:848	-5.1	-24.2	69.2	-17.9	-1.1	-8.4
826	AAAAATATTTATTGACTTCT SEQ ID NO:849	-5.1	-14	47.7	-8.9	0	-6.7
58	GGGATGACTCAGGTCAGGAT SEQ ID NO:850	-5	-25.1	73.9	-17.7	-2.4	-6.6
201	CTGCTAGAGACCATGGACAT SEQ ID NO:851	-5	-24.1	69.2	-18.4	0	-8.8
340	CCCAGACACTGTCATGAATT SEQ ID NO:852	-5	-23.6	67.2	-17.3	-1.2	-7.6
467	GCTGACATTGTTTGAGAAAT SEQ ID NO:853	-5	-19.5	59.4	-14.5	0	-5.5
468	AGCTGACATTGTTTGAGAAA SEQ ID NO:854	-5	-19.5	59.6	-14.5	0	-4.9
695	GGCTAAGACTGACGAGAGAA SEQ ID NO:855	-5	-21.3	62.2	-16.3	0	-3.7
15	TAGTCCCAGGCCAGCGTTCC SEQ ID NO:856	-4.9	-32	86.2	-26.6	0	-7.7
435	CTGGAATGCTTGTTTGGCTT SEQ ID NO:857	-4.9	-24.2	70.4	-18.4	-0.7	-4
509	TGGGCGCTCAGAGCTCCTAC SEQ ID NO:858	-4.9	-29.3	81.5	-23.1	1.5	-10.6
512	GAGTGGGCGCTCAGAGCTCC SEQ ID NO:859	-4.9	-30.3	84.9	-23.1	-1.9	-12.4
706	GGGAGGCACAGGCTAAGAC SEQ ID NO:860	-4.9	-26.5	75.2	-20.2	-1.3	-4
1011	TCAGAAAGATTTGTCGAATG SEQ ID NO:861	-4.9	-17.4	54.4	-11.6	-0.7	-5
1040	TTTTTTTTTTGTCCCACCTC SEQ ID NO:862	-4.9	-24.7	72.1	-19.8	0	-1.7
828	TTAAAAATATTTATTGACTT SEQ ID NO:863	-4.8	-12.5	44.7	-7	-0.4	-6.7
458	GTTTGAGAAATTGCTGGCAG SEQ ID NO:864	-4.7	-21.7	64.4	-15.9	0	-10.1
546	CACTGTCTTCTTGGCTGAGA SEQ ID NO:865	-4.7	-24.9	74.1	-20.2	0	-6
774	AATGACACTAGCTAGGAAGC SEQ ID NO:866	-4.7	-20.9	62.6	-14.6	-1.5	-9.9
1020	GCTCTTACCTCAGAAAGATT SEQ ID NO:867	-4.7	-21.9	65.1	-16.5	-0.4	-3.6
1030	GTCCCACCTCGCTCTTACCT SEQ ID NO:868	-4.7	-31.5	84.3	-26.8	0	-3.1
1038	TTTTTTTTGTCCCACCTCGC SEQ ID NO:869	-4.7	-27.1	75.5	-22.4	. 0	-2.7
256	TCTCCTAGAAGCCTGGCCTC SEO ID NO:870	-4.6	-29.2	81.4	-23.5	0	-10.1
322	TTTTCTTCTCGGGGCTCTCA SEQ ID NO:871	-4.6	-26.9	78.7	-22.3	0	-4.1
324	AATTTTCTTCTCGGGGCTCT SEQ ID NO:872	-4.6	-25.3	1 73.1	-20.5	0	-4.1
200	TGCTAGAGACCATGGACATC SEQ ID NO:873	-4.5	-23.0	68.8	-18.4	į 0	-8.8
650	AAAATGATCTTGAAAAACAT SEQ ID NO:874	-4.5	-12.	6 44.2	-8.1	0	-4.2
671	ACACTAGAGAGAGCAACAAA SEQ ID NO:875	-4.5	-18.	8 57.3	-14.3	3 0	-4.5
736	TTCAGGTAATTAAGCCTAAG SEQ ID NO:876	-4.5	-19.	4 59.3	-14.3	-0.4	-5.5
977	AAGTAGGCCAATGGAGACAG SEQ ID NO:877	-4.5	-22.	5 65.4	1 -17.	-0.8	-8.4
18	CTTTAGTCCCAGGCCAGCGT SEQ ID NO:878	-4.4	-30.	6 83.3	2 -25.	7 0	-7.7

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total		Tm of		molecular	molecular
position		binding				oligo	oligo
333	oligo ACTGTCATGAATTTTCTTCT SEQ ID NO:879	-4.4	-20.3	63.1	-15.1	-0.6	-6.7
337	AGACACTGTCATGAATTTTC SEO ID NO:880	-4.4	-19.5	60.7	-13.8	-1.2	-7.6
500	AGAGCTCCTACAAAGGCAGA SEQ ID NO:881	-4.4	-24.1	69.3	-18.5	-1.1	-8.4
514	AAGAGTGGGCGCTCAGAGCT SEQ ID NO:882	-4.4	-27.2	77.1	-20.1	-2.7	-9.6
598	GGGTACAGTGGGAGAGTGAG SEQ ID NO:883	-4.4	-24.8	74.3	-20.4	0	-5.2
43	AGGATACTCAGCCTGGTGGT SEQ ID NO:884	-4.3	-27.2	78.7	-21.8	-1	-6.7
438	GCTCTGGAATGCTTGTTTGG SEQ ID NO:885	-4.3	-24.5	71.7	-20.2	0	-3.6
628	TTTTTGAGAGCACTGGAATG SEQ ID NO:886	-4.3	-20.3	61.5	-16	0	-4.2
639	GAAAAACATGCTTTTTGAGA SEQ ID NO:887	-4.3	-17	53.3	-11.1	-1.5	-9.1
731	GTAATTAAGCCTAAGCCTGG SEQ ID NO:888	-4.3	-22.9	65.6	-17.7	-0.8	-6.5
257	ATCTCCTAGAAGCCTGGCCT SEQ ID NO:889	-4.2	-28.8	79.5	-23.5	0	-10.1
260	GCCATCTCCTAGAAGCCTGG SEQ ID NO:890	-4.2	-28.6	78.6	-23.7	-0.5	-4.2
292	TTTGCACTCACATTCTTGGC SEQ ID NO:891	-4.2	-24.3	71.7	-20.1	0	-5
505	CGCTCAGAGCTCCTACAAAG SEQ ID NO:892	-4.2	-24.4	68.8	-18.7	-1.4	-9.6
535	TGGCTGAGAATGTTTAATTG SEQ ID NO:893	-4.2	-18.9	58.3	-14.7	0	-3.7
827	TAAAAATATTTATTGACTTC SEQ ID NO:894	-4.2	-12.8	45.4	-8.1	-0.1	-6.7
1086	CCTATATTATCTTTAATAAG SEQ ID NO:895	-4.2	-15.6	51.3	-10.5	-0.8	-3.3
199	GCTAGAGACCATGGACATCA SEQ ID NO:896	-4.1	-24.3	70.1	-19.5		-8.8
383	CATTGCCCTTGAAATGATCA SEQ ID NO:897	-4.1	-22.5	63.9			-6.5
451	AAATTGCTGGCAGGCTCTGG SEQ ID NO:898	-4.1	-25.5	72.3	-20.7	7 -0.5	-7.5
499	GAGCTCCTACAAAGGCAGAG SEQ ID NO:899	-4.1	-24.1	L 69.3	-18.8	3 -1.1	-7.2
515	GAAGAGTGGGCGCTCAGAGC SEQ ID NO:900	-4.1	-26.9	76.4			-10.1
498	AGCTCCTACAAAGGCAGAGC SEQ ID NO:901	-4	-25.3	3 72.3	-19.	•	-7.1
125	TCGGTGCAGCTGTAAGTTGC SEQ ID NO:902	-3.9	-26.				-9.4
205	CAGGCTGCTAGAGACCATGG SEQ ID NO:903	3.15	-26.			_	-8.3
285	TCACATTCTTGGCCGCCTTC SEQ ID NO:904	0.5	-28.	5 78.5			-8
1037	TTTTTTTGTCCCACCTCGCT SEQ ID NO:905	3.5			-24		-3.1
23	CTATGCTTTAGTCCCAGGCC SEQ ID NO:906	3.0	-28.			•	-6.4
502	TCAGAGCTCCTACAAAGGCA SEQ ID NO:907						-8.4
459	TGTTTGAGAAATTGCTGGCA						-8.4
696	AGGCTAAGACTGACGAGAGA SEQ ID NO:909	,				_	-3.7 -5
837	CTGTGACATTTAAAAATATT SEQ ID NO:910	-3.7	-14.	5 48.	4 -10.	8 0	-5

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
1021	CGCTCTTACCTCAGAAAGAT SEQ ID NO:911	-3.7	-22.6	65	-18.2	-0.4	-3.6
78	CTGGAGGCTCCTGATCCCTG SEQ ID NO:912	-3.6	-29.8	81.5	-24.9	-1.2	-7
508	GGGCGCTCAGAGCTCCTACA SEO ID NO:913	-3.6	-30	82.7	-25.5	1.5	-9.9
825	AAAATATTTATTGACTTCTG SEO ID NO:914	-3.6	-14.7	49.3	-11.1	0	-6.7
1012	CTCAGAAAGATTTGTCGAAT SEQ ID NO:915	-3.6	-18.3	56.3	-13.8	-0.7	-5
1094	TTTTTAAACCTATATTATCT SEQ ID NO:916	-3.6	-16.3	52.9	-12.7	0	-4.4
1095	TTTTTTAAACCTATATTATC SEO ID NO:917	-3.6	-15.5	51.3	-11.9	0	-4.4
57	GGATGACTCAGGTCAGGATA SEQ ID NO:918	-3.5	-23.6	70.5	-17.7	-2.4	-6.6
81	CTGCTGGAGGCTCCTGATCC SEQ ID NO:919	-3.5	-29.6	82.4	-24.9	-1.1	-6.3
293	CTTTGCACTCACATTCTTGG SEO ID NO:920	-3.5	-23.4	69.3	-19.9	0	-5
536	TTGGCTGAGAATGTTTAATT SEQ ID NO:921	-3.5	-19	58.7	-15.5	0	-3.7
82	CCTGCTGGAGGCTCCTGATC SEQ ID NO:922	-3.4	-29.6	82.4	-24.9	-1.2	-7.1
249	GAAGCCTGGCCTCGGTCCCT SEQ ID NO:923	-3.4	-33.4	86.6	-29.2	0	-9.2
635	AACATGCTTTTTGAGAGCAC SEQ ID NO:924	-3.4	-21.2	63.6	-15.4	-2.4	-6.7
832	ACATTTAAAAATATTTATTG SEQ ID NO:925	-3.4	-11.7	ر43	-7.6	-0.4	-6.7
927	TAGAATCTGGATTCAGTCTG SEQ ID NO:926	-3.4	-20.4	63.4	-15.2	-1.7	-11
309	GCTCTCAGGAACCAATCTTT SEQ ID NO:927	-3.3	-23.9	69.4	-20.3	L -0.1	-4.6
372	AAATGATCACAGGGGCACTG SEQ ID NO:928	-3.3	-22.	4 64.7	-17.	3 -1.2	-8.5
447	TGCTGGCAGGCTCTGGAATG SEQ ID NO:929	-3.3	-26.	7 75.5	-22.		-7
526	ATGTTTAATTGGAAGAGTGG SEQ ID NO:930	-3.3	-18.	6 58.1	-15.	3 0	-2.9
192	ACCATGGACATCAGCATTAG SEQ ID NO:931	-3.2	-23	67	-19.	1 0	-8.8
244	CTGGCCTCGGTCCCTGTGGC SEO ID NO:932	-3.2	-33.	9 90.:	L -28.	3 -2.4	-7.2
343	CAGCCCAGACACTGTCATGA SEQ ID NO:933	-3.2	-26.	7 74.	7 -22.	2 -1.2	-7.6
782	TAAGGTTAAATGACACTAGC SEQ ID NO:934	-3.2	-17.	9 56	-14.	2 -0.1	-4.5
824	AAATATTTATTGACTTCTGT SEQ ID NO:935	-3.2	-16.	6 53.	9 -13.		-5.8
339	CCAGACACTGTCATGAATTT SEQ ID NO:936	-3.1	-21.	7 64	-17.	3 -1.2	-7.6
823	AATATTTATTGACTTCTGTT SEQ ID NO:937	-3.1	-17.	4 56.	1 -14.		-3.8
651	CAAAATGATCTTGAAAAACA SEQ ID NO:938	-3	-13	.3 45.	4 -10	.3 0	-4.9
504	GCTCAGAGCTCCTACAAAGG		-24	.8 71.	3 -20		
19	GCTTTAGTCCCAGGCCAGCC SEQ ID NO:940	-2.8	-31	.2 84	-27	.9 -0.2	-7.7
670	CACTAGAGAGAGCAACAAAC SEQ ID NO:941	-2.8	-18	.8 57.	3 -1	5 0	-4.5
735	TCAGGTAATTAAGCCTAAGC SEQ ID NO:942	-2.8	-21	.1 63	-17	.6 -0.4	-5.5

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
45	TCAGGATACTCAGCCTGGTG SEQ ID NO:943	-2.6	-25.9	75.3	-21.1	-2.2	-6.6
577	TGGGAGAAGAAGAGTGTCTG SEQ ID NO:944	-2.6	-21.1	64.2	-18.5	0	-2.9
453	AGAAATTGCTGGCAGGCTCT SEQ ID NO:945	-2.5	-24.9	71.5	-21.2	-1.1	-7.5
1028	CCCACCTCGCTCTTACCTCA SEQ ID NO:946	-2.5	-31	81.8	-28.5	0	-3.1
1087	ACCTATATTATCTTTAATAA SEQ ID NO:947	-2.5	-15.8	51.7	-12.7	-0.3	-3.3
313	CGGGGCTCTCAGGAACCAAT SEQ ID NO:948	-2.4	-26.8	72.7	-23.4	-0.9	-4.6
802	GCTACTTTCCTGATTGCATT SEQ ID NO:949	-2.4	-24.3	70.9	-21.9	0	-5.1
312	GGGGCTCTCAGGAACCAATC SEQ ID NO:950	-2.3	-26.4	74.4	-23.1	-0.9	-4.6
811	CTTCTGTTTGCTACTTTCCT SEQ ID NO:951	-2.3	-24.7	73.6	-22.4	0	-3.6
1019	CTCTTACCTCAGAAAGATTT SEQ ID NO:952	-2.3	-20.2	61.3	-17.2	-0.4	-3.6
46	GTCAGGATACTCAGCCTGGT SEQ ID NO:953	-2.2	-27.1	79.2	-22.7	-2.2	-6.6
307	TCTCAGGAACCAATCTTTGC SEQ ID NO:954	-2.1	-23	67.3	-20.4	-0.1	-4.1
280	TTCTTGGCCGCCTTCCTGGA SEQ ID NO:955	-2	-31.2	83.1	-28.1	-0.3	-10
338	CAGACACTGTCATGAATTTT SEQ ID NO:956	-2	-19.8	60.5	-16.5	-1.2	7 . 6
633	CATGCTTTTTGAGAGCACTG SEQ ID NO:957	-2	-22.6	67.1	-18.2	-2.4	-6.7
663	GAGAGCAACAAAATGA SEO ID NO:958	-2	-15.9	50.2	-13.9	0	-4.1
665	GAGAGAGCAACAAACAAAAT SEQ ID NO:959	-2	-15.9	50.4	-13.9	0	-4.1
666	AGAGAGAGCAACAAAA SEQ ID NO:960	-2	-15.9	50.5	-13.9	0	-4.1
813	GACTTCTGTTTGCTACTTTC SEQ ID NO:961	-2	-22.6	69.7	-20.6	0	-3.6
55	ATGACTCAGGTCAGGATACT SEQ ID NO:962	-1.9	-22.9	69.1	-18.1	-2.9	-7.2
259	CCATCTCCTAGAAGCCTGGC SEQ ID NO:963	-1.9	-28.6	78.6	-26	0	-8.8
530	GAGAATGTTTAATTGGAAGA SEQ ID NO:964	-1.9	-16.7	7 53.4	-14.8	3 0	-2.9
775	AAATGACACTAGCTAGGAAG SEQ ID NO:965	-1.9	-18.4	4 56.7	-15.5	5 0	-9.9
831	CATTTAAAAATATTTATTGA SEQ ID NO:966	-1.9	-12.	1 43.7	-9.5	-0.4	-6.7
801	CTACTITCCTGATTGCATTT SEQ ID NO:967	-1.8	-22.	6 67	-20.	в 0	-5.1
80	TGCTGGAGGCTCCTGATCCC SEQ ID NO:968	-1.7	-30.	7 83.9	-27.	7 -1.2	-7
203	GGCTGCTAGAGACCATGGAC SEQ ID NO:969	-1.7	-26.	4 74.9	-23.	9 -0.4	-8.8
314	TCGGGGCTCTCAGGAACCAA SEQ ID NO:970	-1.7	-27.	2 74.	3 -24.	5 -0.9	-4.6
1017	CTTACCTCAGAAAGATTTGT SEQ ID NO:971	-1.7	-20.	1 60.	9 -18.	4 0	-2.5
242	GGCCTCGGTCCCTGTGGCCT SEQ ID NO:972	-1.6	-35.	9 93.	6 -30.	1 -4.2	-10.8
21	ATGCTTTAGTCCCAGGCCAG SEQ ID NO:973	-1.5	-28.	6 79.	9 -26.	6 0	-7.7
805	TTTGCTACTTTCCTGATTGC	-1.5	-23.	7 70	-22.	2 0	-3.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-		molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
281	ATTCTTGGCCGCCTTCCTGG SEQ ID NO:975	-1.4	-30.6	81.8	-28.2	0	-10
597	GGTACAGTGGGAGAGTGAGG SEQ ID NO:976	-1.4	-24.8	74.3	-23.4	0	-5.2
662	AGAGCAACAAACAAAATGAT SEQ ID NO:977	-1.4	-15.3	49.1	-13.9	0	-4.1
664	AGAGAGCAACAAACAAAATG SEQ ID NO:978	-1.4	-15.3	49.2	-13.9	0	-3.3
732	GGTAATTAAGCCTAAGCCTG SEQ ID NO:979	-1.4	-22.9	65.6	-20.6	-0.8	-6.5
812	ACTTCTGTTTGCTACTTTCC SEQ ID NO:980	-1.4	-24	72.2	-22.6	0	-3.6
529	AGAATGTTTAATTGGAAGAG SEQ ID NO:981	-1.3	-16.1	52.3	-14.8	0	-2.9
593	CAGTGGGAGAGTGAGGTGGG SEQ ID NO:982	-1.3	-26.1	76.8	-24.8	0	-3.1
1022	TCGCTCTTACCTCAGAAAGA SEQ ID NO:983	-1.3	-23	66.5	-21.2	-0.2	-3.5
1036	TTTTTTGTCCCACCTCGCTC SEO ID NO:984	-1.3	-28.2	78.4	-26.9	0	-3.1
315	CTCGGGGCTCTCAGGAACCA SEQ ID NO:985	-1.2	-28.8	78.5	-26.6	-0.9	-4.6
44	CAGGATACTCAGCCTGGTGG SEQ ID NO:986	-1.1	-26.7	76.2	-24	-1.6	-6.7
79	GCTGGAGGCTCCTGATCCCT SEQ ID NO:987	-1.1	-31.6	86.1	-29.2	-1.2	-7
1029	TCCCACCTCGCTCTTACCTC SEQ ID NO:988	-1.1	-30.7	82.6	-29.6	0	-3.1
255	CTCCTAGAAGCCTGGCCTCG SEQ ID NO:989	-1	-29.6	79.2	-27.7	-0.3	-9.5
310	GGCTCTCAGGAACCAATCTT SEQ ID NO:990	-1	-25	71.6	-23.5	-0.1	-4.6
578	GTGGGAGAAGAGAGTGTCT SEQ ID NO:991	-1	-22.3	67.6	-21.3	0	-2.9
1088	AACCTATATTATCTTTAATA SEQ ID NO:992	-1.	-15.8	51.7	-14	-0.6	-3.1
282	CATTCTTGGCCGCCTTCCTG SEQ ID NO:993	-0.9	-30.1	80.3	-28.7	0	-8
452	GAAATTGCTGGCAGGCTCTG SEQ ID NO:994	-0.9	-24.9	71.1	-22.8	-1.1	-7.2
533	GCTGAGAATGTTTAATTGGA SEQ ID NO:995	-0.9	-19.5	59.6	-18.6	0	-2.9
804	TTGCTACTTTCCTGATTGCA SEQ ID NO:996	-0.9	-24.3	70.8	-22.9	-0.2	-4.8
20	TGCTTTAGTCCCAGGCCAGC SEQ ID NO:997	-0.8	-30.4	84.5	-29.1	. 0	-7.7
470	TTAGCTGACATTGTTTGAGA SEQ ID NO:998	-0.8	-20.7	63.6	-19.9	0	-5.4
542	GTCTTCTTGGCTGAGAATGT SEQ ID NO:999	-0.7	-23.6	71.1	22	-0.8	-8.1
661	GAGCAACAAACAAAATGATC SEQ ID NO:1000	-0.7	-15.7	7 50	-15	0	-4.1
810	TTCTGTTTGCTACTTTCCTG SEQ ID NO:1001	-0.7	-23.8	3 71.4	-23.1	L 0	-3.6
198	CTAGAGACCATGGACATCAG SEQ ID NO:1002	0.0	-22.	5 66.1	L -21.2	2 0	-8.8
308	CTCTCAGGAACCAATCTTTG SEQ ID NO:1003	0.0	-22.	1 65.3	L -21	-0.1	-4.6
669	ACTAGAGAGAGCAACAAACA SEQ ID NO:1004	0.0	-18.	8 57.3	3 -18.	2 0	-4.5
803	TGCTACTTTCCTGATTGCAT SEQ ID NO:1005		-24.	2 70.	4 -23.	1 -0.2	-5.1
814	TGACTTCTGTTTGCTACTTT SEQ ID NO:1006	-0.6	-22.	2 67.	8 -21.	6 0	-3.6

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
56	GATGACTCAGGTCAGGATAC SEQ ID NO:1007	-0.5	-22.6	68.4	-19.7	-2.4	-6.6
818	TTATTGACTTCTGTTTGCTA SEO ID NO:1008	-0.5	-20.8	64.5	-20.3	0	-3.6
1023	CTCGCTCTTACCTCAGAAAG SEQ ID NO:1009	-0.5	-23.3	67.1	-22.8	0	-3.1
311	GGGCTCTCAGGAACCAATCT SEQ ID NO:1010	-0.4	-26.1	73.8	-25.2	-0.1	-4.6
532	CTGAGAATGTTTAATTGGAA SEQ ID NO:1011	-0.3	-17	53.8	-16.7	0	-2.9
806	GTTTGCTACTTTCCTGATTG SEQ ID NO:1012	-0.2	-23.1	69	-22.9	0	-3.6
1089	AAACCTATATTATCTTTAAT SEQ ID NO:1013	-0.2	-15.4	50.5	-15.2	0	-2.5
54	TGACTCAGGTCAGGATACTC SEQ ID NO:1014	-0.1	-23.3	70.8	-20.5	-2.7	-6.8
808	CTGTTTGCTACTTTCCTGAT SEQ ID NO:1015	-0.1	-23.9	70.7	-23.8	0	-3.6
596	GTACAGTGGGAGAGTGAGGT SEQ ID NO:1016	0	-24.8	75.2	-24.8	0	-4.6
654	AAACAAAATGATCTTGAAAA SEQ ID NO:1017	0	-11.9	42.9	-11.9	0	<b>-</b> 5
297	CAATCTTTGCACTCACATTC SEO ID NO:1018	0.1	-21.6	64.9	-21.7	0	-5
469	TAGCTGACATTGTTTGAGAA SEQ ID NO:1019	0.1	-19.9	61.1	-20	0	-5.3
819	TTTATTGACTTCTGTTTGCT SEQ ID NO:1020	0.2	-21.2	65.5	-21.4	0	-3.6
53	GACTCAGGTCAGGATACTCA SEQ ID NO:1021	0.3	-24	72.2	-22.2	-2.1	-5.1
516	GGAAGAGTGGGCGCTCAGAG SEQ ID NO:1022	0.3	-26.3	74.7	-23.9	-2.7	-10.1
531	TGAGAATGTTTAATTGGAAG SEQ ID NO:1023	0.3	-16.1	52.1	-16.4	. 0	-2.9
655	CAAACAAAATGATCTTGAAA SEQ ID NO:1024	0.3	-13.3	45.4	-13.6	0	-5
815	TTGACTTCTGTTTGCTACTT SEQ ID NO:1025	0.3	-22.2	67.8	-22.5	0	-3.6
1018	TCTTACCTCAGAAAGATTTG SEQ ID NO:1026	0.3	-19.3	59.3	-19.1	-0.2	-3.5
537	CTTGGCTGAGAATGTTTAAT SEQ ID NO:1027	0.4	-19.	3 60.3	-20.2	2 0	-4
541	TCTTCTTGGCTGAGAATGTT SEQ ID NO:1028	0.4	-22.	5 68	-22	-0.8	-8.1
317	TTCTCGGGGCTCTCAGGAAC SEQ ID NO:1029	0.5	-26.	6 76.1	-27.	. 0	-4.1
204	AGGCTGCTAGAGACCATGGA SEQ ID NO:1030	0.6	-26.	2 74.6	-25.	5 -1.2	-8.8
251	TAGAAGCCTGGCCTCGGTCC SEQ ID NO:1031	0.6	-30.	2 81.3	-29.	9 -0.3	-9.5
668	CTAGAGAGAGCAACAACAA SEQ ID NO:1032	0.8	-17.	9 55	-18.	7 0	-4.1
316	TCTCGGGGCTCTCAGGAACC SEQ ID NO:1033	0.5	-28.	5 79.3	3 -29.	4 0	-3.3
809	TCTGTTTGCTACTTTCCTGA SEQ ID NO:1034	0.9	-24.	3 72.4	4 -25.	2 0	-3.6
528	GAATGTTTAATTGGAAGAGT SEQ ID NO:1035		-17.	3 55			-2.9
538	TCTTGGCTGAGAATGTTTAA SEQ ID NO:1036	_	-20.				-5.8
652	ACAAAATGATCTTGAAAAAC SEQ ID NO:1037	_	-12.	8 44.	6 -13.		-5
653	AACAAAATGATCTTGAAAAA SEQ ID NO:1038	1.1	-11.	9 42.	9 -13	0	-5

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo .	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
660	AGCAACAAACAAAATGATCT SEQ ID NO:1039	1.1	-16	50.6	÷17.1	0	-4.9
807	TGTTTGCTACTTTCCTGATT SEQ ID NO:1040	1.2	-23.1	69	-24.3	0	-3.4
250	AGAAGCCTGGCCTCGGTCCC SEQ ID NO:1041	1.4	-32.5	85.2	-33	-0.3	-9.5
822	ATATTTATTGACTTCTGTTT SEQ ID NO:1042	1.4	-18.2	58.5	-19.6	0	-2.5
47	GGTCAGGATACTCAGCCTGG SEQ ID NO:1043	1.6	-27.1	78.2	-26.5	-2.2	-7
539	TTCTTGGCTGAGAATGTTTA SEQ ID NO:1044	1.6	-21	64.2	-21.8	-0.6	-7.8
50	TCAGGTCAGGATACTCAGCC SEO ID NO:1045	1.7	-26.1	76.9	-26.7	-1	-4.6
820	ATTTATTGACTTCTGTTTGC SEQ ID NO:1046	1.7	-20.3	63.4	-22	0	-2.6
258	CATCTCCTAGAAGCCTGGCC SEO ID NO:1047	1.8	-28.6	78.6	-29.3	0	-10.1
656	ACAAACAAAATGATCTTGAA SEQ ID NO:1048	1.8	-14.2	47.2	-16	0	-5
49	CAGGTCAGGATACTCAGCCT SEQ ID NO:1049	1.9	-26.6	77.1	-26.7	-1.8	-4.9
243	TGGCCTCGGTCCCTGTGGCC SEQ ID NO:1050	1.9	-35	91.4	-32.8	-4.1	-10.6
513	AGAGTGGGCGCTCAGAGCTC SEQ ID NO:1051	1.9	-28.3	81.6	-27.5	-2.7	-12.3
579	GGTGGGAGAAGAGTGTC SEQ ID NO:1052	2	-22.6	68.3	-24.6	0	-1.8
817	TATTGACTTCTGTTTGCTAC SEQ ID NO:1053	2	-20.9	64.7	-22.9	0	-3.6
527	AATGTTTAATTGGAAGAGTG SEQ ID NO:1054	2.1	-16.7	53.6	-18.8	0	-2.9
545	ACTGTCTTCTTGGCTGAGAA SEQ ID NO:1055	2.2	-23.5	70.3	-24.9	-0.6	-7.8
52	ACTCAGGTCAGGATACTCAG SEQ ID NO:1056	2.4	-23.4	71.1	-24.9	-0.8	-3.8
197	TAGAGACCATGGACATCAGC SEQ ID NO:1057	2.4	-23.4	68.4	-25.1	0	-8.8
1024	CCTCGCTCTTACCTCAGAAA SEQ ID NO:1058	2.4	-25.3	70.4	-27.7	0	-3.1
821	TATTTATTGACTTCTGTTTG SEQ ID NO:1059	2.5	-18.2	58.4	-20.7	0	-2.5
51	CTCAGGTCAGGATACTCAGC SEQ ID NO:1060	2.6	-25	75.1	-26.7	-0.8	-4.2
544	CTGTCTTCTTGGCTGAGAAT SEQ ID NO:1061	2.6	-23.3	69.7	-25.1	-0.6	-7.9
641	TTGAAAAACATGCTTTTTGA SEQ ID NO:1062	2.6	-16.5	52.2	-17.5	-1.5	-9.1
657	AACAAACAAAATGATCTTGA SEQ ID NO:1063	2.6	-14.2	47.2	-16.8	0	-5
1026	CACCTCGCTCTTACCTCAGA SEQ ID NO:1064	2.6	-27.6	76.7	-30.2	0	-3.1
634	ACATGCTTTTTGAGAGCACT SEQ ID NO:1065	2.8	-22.8	67.8	-23.2		-6.7
1025	ACCTCGCTCTTACCTCAGAA SEQ ID NO:1066	3.2	-26.2	2 73.2	-29.4	1 0	-2.7
733	AGGTAATTAAGCCTAAGCCT SEQ ID NO:1067	3.4	-22.9	66	-25.4	-0.8	-6.6
196	AGAGACCATGGACATCAGCA SEQ ID NO:1068	3.5	-24.	4 70.1			-8.5
640	TGAAAAACATGCTTTTTGAG SEQ ID NO:1069	3.5	-16.4	4 52.1	-18.3	3 -1.5	-9.1
658	CAACAAACAAAATGATCTTG SEQ ID NO:1070	3.5	-14.	3 47.3	-17.	3 0	-4.9

			duplex		target	Intra-	Inter-
		total	form-	Tm of	struc-	molecular	molecular
position	oligo	binding	ation	Duplex	ture	oligo	oligo
667	TAGAGAGAGCAACAAACAAA SEQ ID NO:1071	3.8	-16.3	51.6	-20.1	0	-4.1
734	CAGGTAATTAAGCCTAAGCC SEQ ID NO:1072	3.8	-22.7	65.2	-25.6	-0.8	-6.8
1027	CCACCTCGCTCTTACCTCAG SEQ ID NO:1073	3.8	-29	78.8	-32.8	0	-3.1
543	TGTCTTCTTGGCTGAGAATG SEQ ID NO:1074	3.9	-22.4	67.5	-25.4	-0.8	-8.1
580	AGGTGGGAGAAGAGAGTGT SEQ ID NO:1075	4	-22.2	67	-26.2	0	0
587	GAGAGTGAGGTGGGAGAAGA SEQ ID NO:1076	4	-22.9	68.7	-26.9	0	0
254	TCCTAGAAGCCTGGCCTCGG SEQ ID NO:1077	4.1	-29.9	79.8	-33.4	0.2	-8.7
253	CCTAGAAGCCTGGCCTCGGT SEQ ID NO:1078	4.3	-30.7	81.4	-34.1	-0.3	-9.5
540	CTTCTTGGCTGAGAATGTTT SEQ ID NO:1079	4.3	-22.2	66.8	-25.6	-0.8	-8.1
592	AGTGGGAGAGTGAGGTGGGA SEQ ID NO:1080	4.3	-26	77.1	-30.3	0	0
595	TACAGTGGGAGAGTGAGGTG SEQ ID NO:1081	4.5	-23.6	71.3	-28.1	0	-4.6
193	GACCATGGACATCAGCATTA SEQ ID NO:1082	4.7	-23.6	68.1	-27.6	0	-8.8
194	AGACCATGGACATCAGCATT SEQ ID NO:1083	4.9	-23.9	68.9	-28.1	0	-8.8
581	GAGGTGGGAGAAGAAGAGTG SEQ ID NO:1084	5.3	-21.6	65	-26.9	0	0
586	AGAGTGAGGTGGGAGAAGAA SEQ ID NO:1085	5.3	-21.6	65	-26.9	0	0
252	CTAGAAGCCTGGCCTCGGTC SEQ ID NO:1086	5.6	-29.1	79.8	-33.8	-0.3	-9.5
22	TATGCTTTAGTCCCAGGCCA SEQ ID NO:1087	5.7	-28.3	79	-33.5	0	-7.7
589	GGGAGAGTGAGGTGGGAGAA SEQ ID NO:1088	5.8	-24.7	72.5	-30.5	0	0
590	TGGGAGAGTGAGGTGGGAGA SEQ ID NO:1089	6.1	-25.4	74.8	-31.5	0	0
195	GAGACCATGGACATCAGCAT SEQ ID NO:1090	6.2	-24.4	69.8	-29.9	0	-8.8
594	ACAGTGGGAGAGTGAGGTGG SEQ ID NO:1091	6.4	-25.1	74.7	-31.5	0	-4.6
588	GGAGAGTGAGGTGGGAGAAG SEQ ID NO:1092	7	-23.5	70	-30.5	0	0
591	GTGGGAGAGTGAGGTGGGAG SEQ ID NO:1093	7.3	-26	77.1	-33.3	. 0	0
659	GCAACAAACAAATGATCTT SEQ ID NO:1094	9	-16.1	50.7	-25.1		-4.9
582	TGAGGTGGGAGAAGAAGAGT SEQ ID NO:1095	9.4	-21.6	65	-31		-0.1
48	AGGTCAGGATACTCAGCCTG SEQ ID NO:1096	9.5	-25.9	75.8	-33.6	-1.8	-7
584	AGTGAGGTGGGAGAAGA SEQ ID NO:1097	9.6	-21.6	65	-31.2	0	0
583	GTGAGGTGGGAGAAGAAGAG SEQ ID NO:1098	11.4	-21.6	65	-33	0	0
585	GAGTGAGGTGGGAGAAGAAG SEQ ID NO:1099	11.9	-21.6	65	-33.5	0	0

5



#### Example 15

#### Western blot analysis of VCC-1 protein levels

[00226] Western blot analysis (immunoblot analysis) is carried out using standard methods. Cells are harvested 16-20 h after oligonucleotide treatment, washed once with PBS, suspended in Laemmli buffer (100

ul/well), boiled for 5 minutes and loaded on a 16% SDS-PAGE gel. Gels are run for 1.5 hours at 150 V, and transferred to membrane for western blotting. Appropriate primary antibody directed to VCC-1 is used, with a radiolabeled or fluorescently labeled secondary antibody directed against the

primary antibody species. Bands are visualized using a PHOSPHORIMAGER<sup>TM</sup> (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale CA).

5

15



#### WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

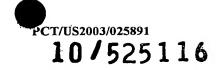
- 1. An antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding VCC-1, wherein said antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of VCC-1.
  - 2. The antisense compound of claim 1 which is an antisense oligonucleotide.
- 3. The antisense oligonucleotide of claim 2 comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of at least eight contiguous bases of SEQ ID NO:1 SEQ ID NO:1099.
  - 4. The antisense oligonucleotide of claim 2 comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1 SEQ ID NO:1099.
  - 5. The antisense compound of claim 2, 3, or 4 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage.
    - 6. The antisense compound of claim 5 wherein the modified internucleoside linkage is a phosphorothicate linkage.
    - 7. The antisense compound of claim 2, 3, or 4 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified sugar moiety.
- 20 8. The antisense compound of claim 7 wherein the modified sugar moiety is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.
  - 9. The antisense compound of claim 2, 3, or 4 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified nucleobase.
- 10. The antisense compound of claim 9 wherein the modified nucleobase25 is a 5-methylcytosine.
  - 11. The antisense compound of claim 2, 3, or 4 wherein the antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide.

20

25



- 12. A composition comprising the antisense compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 13. The composition of claim 12 further comprising a colloidal dispersion system.
- 5 14. The composition of claim 13 wherein the antisense compound is an antisense oligonucleotide.
  - 15. A method of inhibiting the expression of VCC-1 in cells or tissues comprising contacting said cells or tissues with the antisense compound of claim 1 so that expression of VCC-1 is inhibited.
- 16. A method of treating a human having a disease or condition associated with VCC-1 comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense compound of claim 1 so that expression of VCC-1 is inhibited.
- 17. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is diabetes.
  - 18. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is an immunological disorder.
  - 19. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is a cardiovascular disorder.
  - 20. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is a neurologic disorder.
    - 21. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is ischemia/reperfusion injury.
  - 22. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is any form of cancer.
    - 23. The method of claim 16 wherein the disease or condition is an angiogenic disorder.



# Figure 1

			GAT	TCC	CAT	AAA	GCA	CAT	GGT	CTA	ATC	TGT	TAC	GTA.	ACA	GCA	AGA	CAG	CGT	CAC	CTC	ACC	161	TCT	00
CGC	CCI	CAA	ATG	GGA	ACG	CTG	GCC'	TGG	GAC	TAA	AGC	ATA	GAC	CAC	CAG	GCT	GAG'	TAT	CCT	GAC	CTG	AGT	CAT	ccc	141
CAG	GGA	TCA	.GGA	.GCC	TCC.	AGC.	AGG	GAA	CCT	TCC	TTA	ΆΤΑ	TTC'	TTC.	AAG	CAA	CTT.	ACA	GCT	GCA	.CCG	ACA	GTT	GCG	216
ЭTA	AAA	GTT	'CTA	ATC	TCT	TCC	CTC	CTC	CTG	TTG	CTG	CCA	CTA.	ATG	CTG.	ATG'	TCC.	ATG	GTC	TCT	AGC	AGC	CTG	AAT	291
M	ĸ	v	L	I	s	s	L	L	L	L	L	P	L	M	L	M	s	M	V	S	s	S	L	N	25
CCA	.GGG	GTC	:GCC	AGA	.GGC	CAC	AGG	GAC	CGA	GGC	CAG	GCT	TCT.	AGG.	AGA	TGG	CTC	CAG	GAA	GGC	GGC	CAA	GAA.	TGT	366
P	G	v	A	R	G	H	R	Q	R	G	Q	A	s	R	R	W	L	Q	E	G	G	Q	E	С	50
GAG	TGC	AAA:	GAT	TGG	TTC	CTG.	AGA	GCC	CCG	AGA	AGA	AAA	TTC	ATG	ACA	GTG	TCT	GGG	CTG	CCA	AAG	AAG	CAG	TGC	441
E	С	ĸ	D	W	F	L	R	A	P	R	R	ĸ	F	M	т	v	s	G	L	P	ĸ	ĸ	Q	С	75
ccc	TGI	GAT	CAT	TTC	AAG	GGC	AAT	GTG	AAG	AAA	ACA	AGA	CAC	CAA	AGG	CAC	CAC	AGA	AAG	CCA	AAC	AAG	CAT	TCC	516
P	С	D	н	F	ĸ	G	N	v	ĸ	ĸ	T	R	н	Q	R	н	н	R	ĸ	P	N	ĸ	H	s	100
AGA	GCC	TGC	CAG	CAA	TTT	CTC	AAA	CAA	TGT	CAG	CTA	AGA	AGC	TTT	GCT	CTG	CCT	TTG	TAG	GAG	CTC	TGA	.GCG	ccc	591
R	A	С	Q	Q	F	L	ĸ	Q	С	Q	L	R	s	F	A	L	P	L	*	S	EQ	ID	110	6	119
ACI	CTI	CCA	ATI	'AAA'	CAT	TCT	CAG	CCA	AGA	AGA	CAG	TGA	.GCA	CAC	СТА	.CCA	GAC	ACT	CTT	CTI	CTC	CCA	CCT	CAC	666
TCI	ccc	CACI	GTA	ccc	ACC	CCT	AAA	TCA	TTC	CAC	TGC	TCT	CAA	AAA	.GCA	TGT	TTT	TCA	AGA	TCA	TTT	TGI	TTG	TTG	741
CTC	TCI	CTA	GTG	TCI	TCT	TCT	CTC	GTC	AGI	CTI	'AGC	CTG	TGC	CCT	ccc	CTT	ACC	CAG	GCI	TAC	GCT	TAA	ATT	CCT	816
GAZ	\AGI	ATTC	CAG	GAA	ACT	GTA	GCT.	TCC	TAG	CTA	GTG	TCA	TTT	AAC	СТТ	AAA	TGC	TAA	CAG	GAA	AGT	AGC	'AAA	CAG	891
AAC	TC	ATA	raa.	rta:	TTT	AAA	TGT	CAC	AGA	TCF	AAA	ATTG	TTT	CCT	TCA	AAT	GGG	GTC	TGC	CAZ	TTC	ACA	ACC	AGA	966
TGI	CCC	CATI	TTA	CCC	TAT	TCA	.CTG	CAG	ACI	GAZ	ATCC	CAGA	TTC	TAC	ACA	TAC	TTA	TCC	CCA	CCF	AGA	ccc	TCA	CTC	1041
TGT	CTC	CAT	TGC	CCI	ACT	TGT	TCA	TCT	TTC	:ACI	CAT	TCG	ACA	AAT	CTI	TCT	GAG	GTA	AGA	GC0	AGG	TGC	GAC	AAA	1116
AAZ	AAA	\AA/	\GC#	TAC	CAA	TGA	ACC	AGA	CAC	:GGT	CTI	TTAT	AAA	GAT	AAT	ATA	.GGT	тт	S	EQ	ID	NO:	110	7	1172



#### SEQUENCE LISTING

# 10/525116 DT01 Rec'd PCT/PTC 18 FEB 2005

<110>	Weinstein, Edward	
<120>	ANTISENSE MODULATION OF VEGF CO-REGULATED CHEMOKINE-1 EXPRESSIO	N
<130>	01055/1/PCT .	
	60/404,484 2002-08-19	
<160>	1107	
<170>	PatentIn version 3.2	
<210>	1	
	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Indicati vee-1 and being	
<400>	1	20
ctgtgg	tgcc tttggtgtct	20
<210>	2	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gctttc	etgtg gtgcctttgg	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	a it	
<400>		20
tetgu	ggtgc ctttggtgtc	•
<210>		
<211>	•	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ggtgcct	4 ttg gtgtcttgtt	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	5 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	·
<400> tggtgc	5 cttt ggtgtcttgt	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gtggtg	6 cctt tggtgtcttg	20
<210><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgtggt	7 gcct ttggtgtctt	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	8 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttctgt	8 :ggtg cetttggtgt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ctttctg	9 gtgg tgcctttggt	20
<210>	10	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	•
<400>	10	20
gtttgg	cttt ctgtggtgcc	20
<210>	11	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	dicilicial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	11	0.0
gtgagg	gtct tggtggggat	20
<210>	12	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	12	20
gtgcct	ttgg tgtcttgttt	20
<210>	13	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ggcttt	cetgt ggtgeetttg	20
<210>	14	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> tttctgt	14 :ggt gcctttggtg	20
<210>	15	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
400	ar	
<400>	15 gett tetgtggtge	20
tgccc <sub>5</sub>	5000 000505505	
<210>	16	
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<220>	a stag a subdenmen	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	16	
tggctt	tctg tggtgccttt	20
<210>	17	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	17	20
ttggct	ttct gtggtgcctt	
<210>	18	
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial	
(2137	410121014	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	18	
	ettte tgtggtgeet	20
55		
.030	10	
<210><211>		
<211>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancibense	

# WO 2004/016224 <400> 19 gcctttggtg tcttgttttc <210> 20 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 20 agtgagggtc ttggtgggga <210> 21 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 21 tgcctttggt gtcttgtttt <210> 22 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 22 tgagggtctt ggtggggata <210> 23 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 23

PCT/US2003/0	025891
	20
	20
	20

20

20

<400> ggcagca	24 aaca ggaggagga	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	25 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gagtgt	25 ctgg taggtgtgct	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	26 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gagggt	26 cttg gtggggataa	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttgttt	27 · ggct ttctgtggtg	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	28 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agtgto	28 etggt aggtgtgctc	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ttggtgt	29 cctt gttttcttca	20
<210>	30	
<211>	20	
_	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	30	
tttggtg	stat tgttttatta	20
<210>	31	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	31	
	tta ggggtgggta	20
gaacga	3555-555-	
<210>	32	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	altilitiai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	32	
tggcag	caac aggaggaggg	20
<210>	33	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2232	numan voo 1 and 2000 v	
<400>	33	
ggaatg	attt aggggtgggt	20
<210>	34	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>		
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

	34 cctg gttgtgaatt	20
<211><212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agggtc	35 ttgg tggggataag	20
<210><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cgttcc	36 catt tgagggcgag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgggtd	37 catct ggttgtgaat	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	38 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> atggg	38 tcatc tggttgtgaa	20
<213>	20 DNA artificial	r
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	39	20
aatgggt	cat ctggttgtga	
	40	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
12207	<u></u>	
<220>		
	homes 1755 1 anti-songs	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	40	
agagtgt	ctg gtaggtgtgc	20
.010-	41	
<210>	41	
<211>		
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 antisense	
<400>	41	
ggtcttg	ggtg gggataagta	20
_		
<210>	42	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	$\cdot$	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12277		
400	40	
<400>	42	20
ctgggt	aagg ggagggcaca	20
<210>	43	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	43	
		20
gagtga	gggt cttggtgggg	3
<210>	44	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	altiticial	
<220>		
<b>~???~</b>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 44 20 ctttggtgtc ttgttttctt <210> 45 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 45 20 agtggcagca acaggaggag <210> 46 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 46 20 gtctggtagg tgtgctcact <210> 47 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 47 20 gtggcagcaa caggaggagg <210> 48 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 48 20 ggaggagga agagattaga <210> 49 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

# WO 2004/016224 2400> 49 gcagcaacag gaggagggaa

PC	Ъ/Т	152	വാ	/02	5891

<400> gcagcaa	49 acag gaggagggaa	20
<210>	50	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	50	20
tagtgg	cagc aacaggagga	
<210>	51	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	51	20
ggtcat	ctgg ttgtgaattg	20
<210>	52	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	52	20
tggġta	aggg gagggcacag	20
<210>	53	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ggtaa	aatgg gtcatctggt	
<210>	54	
<211>		
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 54 20 gggtaaaatg ggtcatctgg <210> 55 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 55 20 ggcctctggc gacccctgga <210> 56 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 56 20 gtgtctggta ggtgtgctca <210> 57 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 57 20 aaatgggtca tctggttgtg <210> 58 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 58 20 gtcttggtgg ggataagtat

<210> 59 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400>	59	•
tggtggg	gat aagtatgtgt	20
<210>	60	
	20 .	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	60	~ ~
aggagga	aggg aagagattag	20
<210>	61	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	61	
gcctctg	ggcg acccctggat	20
•		
<210>	62	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
1220		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	62	
	ttag gggtgggtac	20
<210>	63	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<b>4213</b> 2	alciliciai .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<2237	Indiant VCC-1 and Island	
<400>	63	
		20
criggt	gggg ataagtatgt	
.010-		
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
00-		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

## PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 64 tggcctctgg cgacccctgg <210> 65 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 65 gtggcctctg gcgacccctg <210> 66 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 66 tggtgtcttg ttttcttcac <210> 67 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 67 cttgtttggc tttctgtggt <210> 68 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 68 ctggtaggtg tgctcactgt <210> 69 <211> 20

20

20

20

20

20

<212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400> ggtgggg	69 gata agtatgtgta	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> atcgcaa	70 actg teggtgeage	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cctttg	71 gtgt cttgttttct	20
<210><211><212><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttaggg	72 gtgg gtacagtggg	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	73 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aaaatg	73 gggtc atctggttgt	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

## PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 74 gcgttcccat ttgagggcga <210> 75 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 75 ggtgtcttgt tttcttcaca <210> 76 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 76 tctggtaggt gtgctcactg <210> 77 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 77 cctctggcga cccctggatt <210> 78 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 78 tcatcgcaac tgtcggtgca <210> 79 <211> 20 <212> DNA

20

20

20

20

20

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

<400>	79	20
caggggu	ggg tacagtggga	
<210>	80	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
<213>	artificial	
(010)		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	80	
	ggg tcatctggtt	20
<b>J</b>		
010	0.1	
<210>	81 20	
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
(213/	W101110101	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	81	
	tttt tttttttgt	20
-2105	82	
<210><211>	20	
<211>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
10207		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	82	
	cttt ttttttttg	20
550005		
<210>	83	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
<212>		
(213/		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	92	
taatai	gett tttttttt	20
cygcat	-3000 000000000	
	24	
<210>		
<211>		•
<212>	artificial	
<413>	42 42 2 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	
<220>		
	human VCC 1 antigange	

## PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 84 ttggtatgct tttttttt <210> 85 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 85 gcaactgtcg gtgcagctgt <210> 86 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 86 agggtaaaat gggtcatctg <210> 87 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 87 ctttcatcgc aactgtcggt <210> 88 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 88 ggagggaaga gattagaact

20

20

20

20

20

<400>	89	20
ggagaca	agag tgagggtctt	20
	00	
<210>	90	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	Year a subjection	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	••	
<400>	90	20
ttcatc	gcaa ctgtcggtgc	
	•	
<210>	91	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	a segg 1 ambigongo	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	91	20
ttagtg	gcag caacaggagg	
	<b>A 0</b>	
<210>	92	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
.400-	92	
<400>	ytggg gataagtatg	20
tettgg	grady garaagrary	
.010-	93	
<210> <211>	20	
<211>	DNA	
	artificial	
<213>	dicilicial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237	Iffiliati vee i amorpoine	
<400>	93	
	gagtg agggtcttgg	20
ayaca	7~5~5 ~555×~~55	
<210>	94	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>		
~220/		
<220>		
<223>		

<400> gtgtctt	gtt ttcttcacat	20
<210>	95	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	95	20
atgatti	tagg ggtgggtaca	20
<210>	96	
<211>		
<212>		
<212>	artificial	
	artificial	
<220>	1 mg 1 amhilianna	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	96	20
tggaat	gatt taggggtggg	20
<210>	97	
<211>		
<212>		
4212>	artificial	
<213>	altilitata	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	97	20
tagggt	aaaa tgggtcatct	20
.03.5	0.0	
<210>	98	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial .	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	98	0.0
ttggt	gggga taagtatgtg	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>		

<400> gacagas	99 gtga gggtcttggt	20
<210>	100	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
<400>	100	20
cagcaa	cagg aggagggaag	20
04.0	101	
<210> <211>	101 20	
<211>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
	<b>42-4-1</b> -4-4-4	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237		
<400>	101	20
gaggag	ggaa gagattagaa	
<210>	102	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	102	
	agga ggagggaaga	20
_	•	
<210>	103	,
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	103	0.0
gtcato	etggt tgtgaattgg	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	QI (11.10.10.1	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ccgtgto	104 etgg ttcattggta	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	105 ggga tgactcaggt	20
<210> <211>	106 20	
<212> <213>	DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> catcgc	106 aact gtcggtgcag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 DNA	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tttagg	107 ggtg ggtacagtgg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	108 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gtctgg	108 gttca ttggtatgct	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antigense	

#### WO 2004/016224 <400> 109 20 aagagtgtct ggtaggtgtg <210> 110 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 110 20 gacgagagaa gaagacacta <210> 111 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 111 20 . tggagacaga gtgagggtct <210> 112 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 112 20 attggtatgc ttttttttt <210> 113 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 113 20 cgtgtctggt tcattggtat <210> 114 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400> aggaggg	114 gaag agattagaac	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	115 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgacga	115 gaga agaagacact	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tatgct	116 tttt tttttttgtc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 '	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> actttc	117 catcg caactgtcgg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	118 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cgagaq	118 gaaga agacactaga	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>		

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 119 20 taaaatgggt catctggttg <210> 120 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 120 20 agcgttccca tttgagggcg <210> 121 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 121 20 gagggaagag attagaactt <210> 122 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 122 20 tgtctggtag gtgtgctcac <210> 123 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 123 20 atagggtaaa atgggtcatc

<220>
<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<210> 124 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<400>	124	20
gggaaga	gat tagaactttc	- •
<210>	125	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	125	20
gagacag	gagt gagggtcttg	20
<210>	126	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	arciriciar	
-2205		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<4437	Indicati vee I diretberibe	
<400>	126	
	taag gggagggcac	20
000999	oung 555-555	
<210>	127	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	127	20
gtatgt	gtag aatctggatt	
.010-	128	
<210> <211>	20	
<211>	DNA	
	artificial	
12137		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	128	20
ccctgt	ggcc tctggcgacc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
2//15	Hilligh Acc. T michacitae	

<400> acgagag	129 gaag aagacactag	20
	÷	
<210>	130	
<211>	20 DNA	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	artificiar	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\2237	Indian Voo 2 disease	
<400>	130	
	tgta gaatctggat	20
-55		
<210>	131	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
atccct	gggg atgactcagg	
-2105	132	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
<213>		
<213>	alciliciai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
1220		
<400>	132	
ctctgg	cgac ccctggattc	20
<210>	133	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan VCC-1 and seemse	
<400>	133	
	cetgg agecatetee	20
90000	,	
	·	
<210>	134	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
J2225	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 134 20 tqtcttgttt tcttcacatt <210> 135 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 135 20 gcagagcaaa gcttcttagc <210> 136 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 136 20 gggtaagggg agggcacagg <210> 137 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 137 20 gtgaataggg taaaatgggt <210> 138 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 138 20 tgtctggttc attggtatgc <210> 139 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400> agagatt	139 Laga actttcatcg	20
<210>	140	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	140	20
agggaag	gaga ttagaacttt	20
<210>	141	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cctgtg	gcct ctggcgaccc	20
<210>	142	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	142	20
gaatag	ggta aaatgggtca	20
<210>	143 20	
<211> <212>	DNA	
<212 <i>&gt;</i>	artificial	
	arciriozar	
<220>	and a subduction	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
agagto	gaggg tottggtggg	20
010	244	
<210> <211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gtgtctg	144 ggtt cattggtatg	20
<210>	145	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	145	20
tttcat	egca actgteggtg	
<210>	146	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	146	20
tctggc	gacc cctggattca	20
<210>	147	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	147	20
gcttgt	ttgg ctttctgtgg	20
<210>	148	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA .	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	148	20
ggcag	agcaa agcttcttag	20
<210>	149	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>		

<400> tctggtt	149 cat tggtatgctt	20
<210>	150	
	•	
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	altiliciai	
-220-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	ildilali VCC-1 alicibembe	
-1005	150	
<400>		20
aggeaga	agca aagcttctta	
40105	151	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
-220-		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
400	151	
<400>	151	20
atttagg	gggt gggtacagtg	
.010-	150	
<210>	152	
	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
.400-	152	
		20
gagaag	aaga cactagagag	
-210-	150	
<210> <211>	153 20	
	DNA	
<212> <213>	artificial	
<213>	alcilicial	
<220>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vee-1 and bende	
<400>	152	
	gaag acactagaga	20
ayayaa	guag acaceagaga	
<210>	154	
<211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
<213>	at c1110101	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

	154 agaa gacactagag	20
	•	
<210>	155	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	155	
	gtag gccaatggag	20
<210>	156	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	156	20
tgaaca	agta ggccaatgga	20
<210>	157	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cattgg	statg ctttttttt	20
<210>	158	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
<212>	artificial	
<2137	al cliffication .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
caggag	ggagg gaagagatta	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	arciticiat	
<220>		
~223×	human VCC-1 antisense	

### CT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 159 20 ggcgacccct ggattcaggc <210> 160 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 160 20 cccatttgaa ggaaacaatt <210> 161 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 161 20 ctggttcatt ggtatgcttt <210> 162 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 162 20 caactgtcgg tgcagctgta <210> 163 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 163 aagtatgtgt agaatctgga <210> 164 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

# WO 2004/016224 <400> 164 acagagtgag ggtcttggtg

<400>	164 gag ggtcttggtg	20
	355 350 3	
<210>	165	
<211>	20	
	DNA	
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	165	
	etet ggegaeeeet	20
*5*55*	J3-3	
<210>	166	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
(213)	alciliciai	
<220>	•	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)	Maintain 700 I 4110000	
<400>	166	
	gtaa aatgggtcat	20
uucugg		
<210>	167	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>		
(213)	altilitai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)	Idilian VCC 1 and 1501150	
<400>	167	
	tgga gacagagtga	20
ggccaa	cgga gacagagoga	
<210>	168	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<213>	altilitat	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237	Industri vec I amerocine	
<400>	168	
	cctg gattcaggct	20
gcgacc	000g 30000433	
<210>	169	
<210>	20	
<212>		
<213>	allition.	
<220>		
<240>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<b>54433</b>	TIGHTOTA TO T THE TOTAL	

<400> ctggcga	169 accc ctggattcag	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	170 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ggtgtg	170 ctca ctgtcttctt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgaata	171 gggt aaaatgggtc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggtto	172 cattg gtatgctttt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	173 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gagati	173 tagaa ctttcatcgc	20
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ggaagag	174 gatt agaactttca	20
<210>	175	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	and a subjection	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	175	20
acagga	ggag ggaagagatt	20
010.	176	
<210>	176	
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
<400>		20
aggtgt	gctc actgtcttct	
<210>	177	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	177	20
gcacto	gaat gatttagggg	20
<210> <211>	178 20	
<211>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>		
<400>		20
atggag	gacag agtgagggtc	
<210>	179	
<210> <211>		
<211> <212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>		

<400> atgaaca	179 lagt aggccaatgg	20
	•	
<210>	180	
<211>	20	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	180	
	cctg gttcattggt	20
<210>	181	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
400	101	
<400>	181 aggg gtgggtacag	20
cgaccc	aggg gogggauaug	
.010-	102	
<210> <211>	182 20	
<211>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vec-1 are isense	
<400>	182	20
agaaga	agac actagagaga	
<210>	183	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
	artificial	
(213)		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	183	•
agtgaa	atagg gtaaaatggg	20
-		
<210>	184	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

### <400> 184 20 ggttcattgg tatgcttttt <210> 185 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 185 20 aactttcatc gcaactgtcg <210> 186 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 186 20 gaagagatta gaactttcat <210> 187 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 187 20 attagtggca gcaacaggag <210> 188 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 188 20 ctgacgagag aagaagacac <210> 189 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

### <400> 189 20 aggccaatgg agacagagtg <210> 190 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 190 20 agattagaac tttcatcgca <210> 191 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 191 20 ctgtggcctc tggcgacccc <210> 192 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 192 20 cggtccctgt ggcctctggc <210> 193 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 193 20 tggtaggtgt gctcactgtc <210> 194 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

WO 2004/016224

PCT/US2003/025891

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

### <400> 194 20 ctggaatgat ttaggggtgg <210> 195 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 195 20 cactggaatg atttaggggt <210> 196 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 196 20 atgtgtagaa tctggattca <210> 197 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 197 20 taagtatgtg tagaatctgg <210> 198 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 198 20 gatgaacaag taggccaatg <210> 199 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> agatgaa	199 acaa gtaggccaat	20
<210>	200	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
(213)		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)	Italian 700 2 miles	
<400>	200	
	gtat gcttttttt	20
ccacag	5000 5000000000000000000000000000000000	
<210>	201	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
\Z_13>	W101110444	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\2257		
<400>	201	
	atgg aaggttccct	20
440404	4-95	
<210>	202	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	202	
gaactt	tcat cgcaactgtc	20
<210>	203	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	203	20
aagaga	attag aactttcatc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	1 1100 1 antigange	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	204 gga ttcaggctgc	20
<210>	205	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tgcttgt	ttg gctttctgtg	20
<210>	206	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	206	
atgctt	gttt ggctttctgt	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	207	20
agcctg	ggta aggggagggc	20
0.7.0		
<210>	208 20	
<212>	DNA ortificial	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tatgtg	taga atctggattc	_,
<210>	209	
<210>		
<212> <213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 209 gccaatggag acagagtgag <210> 210 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 210 ccttcctgga gccatctcct <210> 211 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 211 gtcttgtttt cttcacattg <210> 212 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 212 ggtaggtgtg ctcactgtct <210> 213 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 213 tcatctggtt gtgaattggc

20

20

20

20

20

<210> 214 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400> taggcca	214 natg gagacagagt	20
<210>	215	
<211>	20 DNA	
<212>	artificial	
<213>	altilitiai	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	215	
	cttc ttagctgaca	20
gcaaag	5550 55454	
<210>	216	
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
12257		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	216	
	tgtc tggtaggtgt	20
<210>	217	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
.000-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\ <b>L</b> 237	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	217	20
aggggt	gggt acagtgggag	20
<210>	218	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	218	
	aatg gaaggttccc	20
3		
.030	210	
<210> <211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
<220>	) UGG 1 onbigons	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gatttag	219 ggg tgggtacagt	20
<210>	220	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	220	
aactgto	eggt geagetgtaa	20
<210>	221	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
-220-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\ZZ3>		
<400>	221	20
agaact	ttca tcgcaactgt	
<210>	222	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 and sense	
<400>	222	20
agcaaa	gctt cttagctgac	20
<210>	223	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	r	
<400>		20
cccat	ttga aggaaacaat	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 224 20 gaagaatata atggaaggtt <210> 225 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 225 20 cgaccctgg attcaggctg <210> 226 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 226 20 tggcgacccc tggattcagg <210> 227 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 227 20 gataagtatg tgtagaatct <210> 228 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 228 20 gtggggataa gtatgtgtag <210> 229 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

<400> tgagtga	229 laag atgaacaagt	20
<210>	230	
<211>	20 -	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	230	~ ^
tttgtcg	gaat gagtgaaaga	20
<210>	231	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	231	
ccctqq	ggat gactcaggtc	20
33		
<210>	232	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	232	
	atat aatggaaggt	20
<b>J</b> J		
<210>	233	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	233	
	etgte ggtgcagetg	20
- 5		
<210>	234	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
	· ·	
<220>		
	human MCC. 1 anticonce	

<400>	234	20
ttgtcga	atg agtgaaagat	
<210>	235	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
12-57		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	235	20
gcctgg	gtaa ggggagggca	20
<210>	236	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Indigate ACC-T directoring	
<400>	236	
	gatg aacaagtagg	20
909000	5445	
<210>	237	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	005	
<400>		20
tgtcga	aatga gtgaaagatg	
<210>	238	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
catta	gtggc agcaacagga	
	020	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	arctificat	
<220>		
<2203×	human VCC-1 antisense	
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		

<400> ggtccct	239 gtg geetetggeg	20
010	040	
<210>	240	
<211> <212>	20	
	artificial	
<213>	altilitial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	240	20
gcttct	tagc tgacattgtt	20
<210>	241	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237	Italian 700 E disease	
<400>	241	• •
aacaag	tagg ccaatggaga	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
12202		
<400>	242	20
gagtga	laaga tgaacaagta	20
<210>	243	
<211>	20 DNA	
<212> <213>	artificial	
<b>\Z13</b> /	al citizata.	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	243	20
aatgg	aaggt teeetgetgg	20
0.7.5	044	
<210>		
<211>		•
<212>	artificial	
<213>	ar criticia:	
<220>		
<223>		

<400> aaggcag	244 gage aaagettett	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	artificial	
(213)	420223-1-	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	245	
	ggta tgctttttt	20
.010-	246	
<210> <211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(443)	Inducti Voc 2 distribution	
<400>		20
gaaggt	tccc tgctggaggc	20
<210>	247	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	247 Itgga aggttccctg	20
alalaa	ttgga aggetteet	
<210>	248	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	248	
	caaag cttcttagct	20
<210>	249	
<211>		
<212>	NA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ggggtgg	249 ggta cagtgggaga	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	250 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ataagta	250 atgt gtagaatctg	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> atttgt	251 cgaa tgagtgaaag	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cttctt	252 cagct gacattgttt	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	253 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gaagaa	253 agaca ctagagagag	20
<213>	20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	254 caat ggagacagag	20
gcagge	33434 5 5	
<210>	255	
<211>	20	
<212>		
-212>	artificial	
<213>	arciiiciai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	255	20
ataata	tatg ctttagtccc	20
5-55		
<210>	256	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>		
<213>	altilional	
<220>	and a sublement	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gatccc	ctggg gatgactcag	
<210>	257	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
1220		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	257	20
dadda	aagct tcttagctga	20
gagea	aagot ooseage g	
<210>	258	
<211>		
<211>		
<213>		
<213>	altituda.	
<220>	,	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
~4 N N >	<b>258</b>	
caatt	ttgat ctgtgacatt	20
Caacc		
	> 259	
<211>		
<212>	> DNA	
<213	> artificial	
<220	>	
<223	> human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> tcgcaac	259 etgt eggtgeaget	20
<210>	260	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	260	
	ggaa tgatttaggg	20
<210>	261	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	261	
tttgaa	ggaa acaattttga	20
<210>	262	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	262	
agtgaa	agat gaacaagtag	20
<210>	263	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	263	
	tttt tttttgtcc	20
-		
<210>	264	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
-223	human VCC-1 antisense	

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 264 aagaccgtgt ctggttcatt <210> 265 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 265 tctttaataa gaccgtgtct <210> 266 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 266 agagcaaagc ttcttagctg <210> 267 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> human VCC-1 antisense

20

20

20

20

20

<223>	numan vcc-1 and being
<400>	267
catctgg	gttg tgaattggca
<210>	268
<211>	20
<212>	DNA .
<213>	artificial .
<220>	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense
<400>	268
ggaagg	ttcc ctgctggagg
<210>	269
<211>	20
<212>	
<213>	artificial
<220>	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense

### <400> 269 20 aagaatataa tggaaggttc <210> 270 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 270 20 aacaggagga gggaagagat <210> 271 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 271 20 agcttcttag ctgacattgt <210> 272 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 272 20 gtaaggggag ggcacaggct <210> 273 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 273 20 atgagtgaaa gatgaacaag <210> 274 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

WO 2004/016224

PCT/US2003/025891

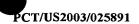
<223> human VCC-1 antisense

	274 gaca gagtgagggt	20
01.0	075	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<213>	altititu	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	275	20
taagac	egtg tetggtteat	20
.010.	076	
<210> <211>	276 20	
<211>		-
	artificial	
\213/		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ataaga	ccgt gtctggttca	
<210>	277	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	YING 1 ambigongo	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	277	
	ettte atcgcaactg	20
	-	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial .	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
aatgc	ttgtt tggctttctg	
<210>	279	
<210>		
<211>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ggtaagg	279 ggga gggcacaggc	20
<210> <211>	280 20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	280	20
cagcgt	tecc atttgagggc	20
<210>	281	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	281	20
agaata	taat ggaaggttcc	
<210>	282	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	282	20
ttttga	tctg tgacatttaa	
<210>	283	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA .	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cagtga	aatag ggtaaaatgg	20
-27.0	284	
<210> <211>		
<212>	·	
	artificial	
<220>		
-222	human VCC-1 antisense	

	284 ect getggagget	20
<210>	285	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	285	• •
atggaag	ggtt ccctgctgga	20
<210>	286	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	286	2.0
actgac	gaga gaagaagaca	20
<210>	287	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
400-		
<400>	287 .cccc atttgaagga	20
ggcaga	2000 4000344334	
<210>	288	
<210>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>	1 TOO 1 subjection	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
acaagt	aggc caatggagac	20
<210>	289	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	289	20
acaaagg	cag agcaaagctt	20
_	290	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Human VCC-1 ancibense	
<400>	290	
	cact agagagagca	20
agaaga	,400 434343434	
<210>	291	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
12201		
<220>		
<223> -	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	291	20
taatgg	aagg ttccctgctg	20
<210>	292	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancibense	
<400>	292	
	ggag ccatctccta	20
CCCCC	9949	
<210>	293	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
,		
<400>		20
aaaggo	agag caaagcttct	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	United Acc. T discribende	



<400> accccat	294 tttg aaggaaacaa	20
<212>	295 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	295 aata agaccgtgtc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	•
<400> gattag	296 gaact ttcatcgcaa	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgttt	297 totto acattgooot	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	298 stgggt aaggggaggg	20
<211><212><213>	DNA artificial	
<223>	> human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> agtctgo	299 agt gaatagggta	20
<210>	300	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	300	20
ttgaag	aata taatggaagg	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cctgga	ttca ggctgctaga	
<210>	302	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
acccct	ggat tcaggctgct	20
<210>	303	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	303	20
cgcctt	cctg gagccatctc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

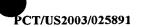
### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 304 20 caggggcact gcttctttgg <210> 305 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 305 20 gatcacaggg gcactgcttc <210> 306 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 306 20 tacaaaggca gagcaaagct <210> 307 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 307 20 gtaggtgtgc tcactgtctt <210> 308 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 308 20 aagaagacac tagagagagc <210> 309 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<400> tcgaatg	309 gagt gaaagatgaa	20
<210>	310	
<211>	20	
<212>		•
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	310	20
tgcttt	ttt ttttgtccc	20
<210>	311	
	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	311	20
gtteat	tggt atgcttttt	
<210>	312	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	312	
aggtto	cctg ctggaggctc	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	•	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	313	
	ggtgc agctgtaagt	20
<210>	314	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> tggacat	314 ccag cattagtggc	20
<210>	315	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
	0.15	
<400>	ttcc tggagccatc	20
geegee	tttt tggagetate	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
<213>	artificial	
1220		
<220>	luman Mag 1 embigonge	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	316	20
gcactc	acat tcttggccgc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	317	
	gttc cctgctggag	20
<210>	318	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	318	
	gtaca gtgggagagt	20
JJ JJ.	<del>-</del>	
<210>	319	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	



<400> gggtggg	319 gtac agtgggagag	20
<210><211><212><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> actgga	320 atga tttaggggtg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tttgat	321 ctgt gacatttaaa	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aggaaa	322 caat tttgatctgt	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	323 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgatc	323 cctgg ggatgactca	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 DNA artificial	
<223>		

<400> gcatta	324 gtgg cagcaacagg	20
<210>	325	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
(225)		
<400>	325	
	gggc actgcttctt	20
tcacag	ggge accgettett	
	200	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tcttgt	tttc ttcacattgc	20
<210>	327	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
12.00		
<220>	•	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<b>\</b>		
<400>	327	
	ggaaa caattttgat	20
cegaa		
<210>	328	
<211>		
<211>		
	artificial .	
<213>	artificiar .	
000		
<220>		
<sub>.</sub> <223>	numan VCC-1 antibense	
<400>		,20
cctgg	ggatg actcaggtca	1
	329	
<211>		
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
-223	human VCC-1 antisense	

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 329 20 tataatggaa ggttccctgc <210> 330 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 330 20 atcacagggg cactgcttct <210> 331 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 331 20 taaggggagg gcacaggcta <210> 332 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 332 20 ctggttgtga attggcagac <210> 333 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 333 20 tatctttaat aagaccgtgt <210> 334 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 334 20 gttttcttca cattgccctt <210> 335 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 335 20 agaagagtgt ctggtaggtg <210> 336 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 336 20 atttgaagga aacaattttg <210> 337 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 337 20 cagtctgcag tgaatagggt <210> 338 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 338 20 ttgttttctt cacattgccc <210> 339 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<400> tgtgtag	339 gaat ctggattcag	·	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	340 20 DNA artificial	·	
<220>			
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense		
<400> agtagg	340 ccaa tggagacaga		20
<210>	341		
<211>			
<212> <213>	artificial		
<220>			
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense		
<400>	341		20
gatttg	tcga atgagtgaaa		20
<210>	342		
<211>			
<212>			
<213>	artificial		
<220>			
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense		
<400>	342		20
gaccgt	gtct ggttcattgg		20
<210>	343		
<211>	20		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	artificial		
<220>			
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense		
<400>			20
actgto	eggtg cagetgtaag		20
<210>	344		
<211>			
<212>		•	
<213>	artificial		
<220>			
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense		

<400> attttga	344 atct gtgacattta	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ggaaaca	345 aatt ttgatctgtg	20
<211><212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggcag	346 accc catttgaagg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gaaaga	347 tgaa caagtaggcc	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	348 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agaaga	348 aagag tgtctggtag	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gtgtaga	349 atc tggattcagt	20
<210>	350	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gctttt	ttt ttttgtccca	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	artificial	
<213>	artificiar	
<220>	1 WGG 1	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gaggct	cctg atccctgggg	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	352	20
tcggtc	ecetg tggcctctgg	20
<210>	353	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA .	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	353	
tcctg	attgc atttaaggtt	20
3		
<210>	354	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	•	
<223>		

	354 attg catttaaggt	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ttgatc	tgtg acatttaaaa	
<210>	356	
<211>		
<212>	artificial	
<b>&lt;213</b> >	altilitata	
<220>	trag 1 ambigongo	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	356	20
gaccc	cattt gaaggaaaca	
<210>	357	
<211>		
<211>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	357	
	ataag tatgtgtaga	20
-3333		
<210>	358	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tgaaa	gatga acaagtaggc	20
	·	
	<b>359</b>	
	> 20	
<212:	> DNA	
<213:	> artificial	
<220	>	
<223	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gtcgaat	359 :gag tgaaagatga	20
<210><211><211>	360 20	
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	360	
	agcg ttcccatttg	20
<210>	361	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	361	
	gatt caggotgota	20
<210>	362	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	362	20
aggcca	gegt teccatttga	20
<210>	363	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	363	
	ggaag gttccctgct	20
<210>	364	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	area a continuo	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	364 agg ggcactgctt	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
\22J/		
<400>	365	
tttcttc	caca ttgcccttga	20
<210>		
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<b>\213</b> /		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
caaagc	ttct tagctgacat	
<210>	367	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	267	
	ggaa gagtgggcgc	20
ccacc	23mm 2m2-222-2	
<210>	368	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)	Italian 700 I Comment	
<400>	368	•
	tgca tttaaggtta	20
	262	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
<213×	artificial	
~u1J/		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400>. 369 tggtctatgc tttagtccca <210> 370 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 370 atgatcacag gggcactgct <210> 371 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 371 gtgctcactg tcttcttggc <210> 372 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 372 gtctgcagtg aatagggtaa <210> 373 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

20

20

20

20

## <400> 373 aggctcctga tccctgggga <210> 374 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

	374	20
gttgctt	gaa gaatataatg	20
<210>	375	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	1	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	375	
	tga agaatataat	20
~5005°		
<210>	376	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12201		
<400>	376	20
ggacat	cago attagtggca	20
	•	
.010-	277	
<210> <211>	377 20	
<211>		
	artificial	
7225		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	377	20
tccctg	tggc ctctggcgac	
<210>	378	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vee-1 anerbense	
<400>	378	
	gaag agtgggcgct	20
<210>		
<211> <212>		
~212>	artificial	
\alpha 137	WP A# == ====	
<220>		
000	human UCC-1 antigence	

#### <400> 379 20 gactgacgag agaagaagac <210> 380 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 380 20 gcagacccca tttgaaggaa <210> 381 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 381 20 ttgtgaattg gcagacccca <210> 382 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 382 20 caatggagac agagtgaggg <210> 383 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 383 20 ctttaataag accgtgtctg <210> 384 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> ggccgcc	384 ettc ctggagccat	20
<210><211><211>	385 20	
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> acagggg	385 gcac tgcttctttg	20
<210><211>	386 20	
<212>		
<220>		•
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gaagaca	386 acta gagagagcaa	20
<210> <211>	387 20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agactga	387 acga gagaagaaga	20
<210>	388	
<211>	20	
<212> <213>	DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	388	
	ttgg cagaccccat	20
-5-5		
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 389 20 ggataagtat gtgtagaatc <210> 390 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 390 20 gctcactgtc ttcttggctg <210> 391 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 391 20 gtgtgctcac tgtcttcttg <210> 392 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 392 20 caagtaggcc aatggagaca <210> 393 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 393 20 ttatctttaa taagaccgtg <210> 394 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 394 20 attatcttta ataagaccgt <210> 395 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 395 20 taagttgctt gaagaatata <210> 396 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 396 20 ccgccttcct ggagccatct <210> 397 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 397 20 gaattggcag accccatttg <210> 398 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 398 20 aattggaaga gtgggcgctc <210> 399

<211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<400> gatctgt	399 cgac atttaaaaat	20
<210>		
<211><212>		
<212>	artificial	
(21)/		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tgatct	gtga catttaaaaa	
	•	
<210>	401	•
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 antibense	
<400>	401	
ggtggt	ctat gctttagtcc	20
33 33		
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	artificial	
<b>&lt;213</b> >	G1(1110101	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	100	
<400>	402 cetge tggaggetee	20
ggttet	cetige eggaggeeee	,
<210>	403	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cttga	agaat ataatggaag	20
<210>	404	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
-777	numan vitel alli iselise	

#### <400> 404 20 cagcattagt ggcagcaaca <210> 405 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 405 20 atggacatca gcattagtgg <210> 406 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 406 20 tgcactcaca ttcttggccg <210> 407 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 407 20 gtttcctgga atctttcagg <210> 408 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 408 20 ttggcagacc ccatttgaag <210> 409 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400>	409	20
attggca	gac cccatttgaa	
<210>	410	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
1000		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	410	20
aattgg	caga ccccatttga	20
	44.2	
<210>	411	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
\ZZ37		
<400>	411	
	gtga aagatgaaca	20
<210>	412	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<4437	indigit vec-1 distributes	
<400>	412	
	gtcg aatgagtgaa	20
3		
<210>	413	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	I am MGG 1 ambigangs	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	413	
	accaa tetttgeact	20
cayyaa		
		•
<210>	414	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	414 acat tgcccttgaa	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aagaag	415 agtg tctggtaggt	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gatctt	416 gaaa aacatgcttt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agccta	417 aagcc tgggtaaggg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aattt	418 tgatc tgtgacattt	20
<211>	DNA artificial	
<223>		

	419 Ettg tcgaatgagt	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aagttg	420 cttg aagaatataa	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ccctgg	421 attc aggctgctag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cttgtt	422 ttct tcacattgcc	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgctca	423 actgt cttcttggct	20
<210><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gcagtga	424 aata gggtaaaatg	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	425 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tgtcgg	425 tgca gctgtaagtt	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	426 ttag tggcagcaac	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggccg	427 geett eetggageea	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	428 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gagcad	428 ctgga atgatttagg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	429 aggg cacaggctaa	20
<211><212>	430 20 DNA artificial	
<220>	4201213	
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tttcct	430 ggaa tettteaggt	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gaaaca	attt tgatctgtga	
<210>	432	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	432	
	tcag tctgcagtga	20
<210>	433	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	433	_
	gagtg aaagatgaac	20
<u> </u>	- <del>-</del>	
<210>	434	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 434 20 ctgatccctg gggatgactc <210> 435 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 435 20 ttggccgcct tcctggagcc <210> 436 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 436 20 aggaaccaat ctttgcactc <210> 437 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 437 20 cttctttggc agcccagaca <210> 438 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 438 20 aggggcactg cttctttggc <210> 439 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> gtgaatt	439 agge agaecceatt	20
<210>	440	
<211>	20 .	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	440	
ggtcta	tgct ttagtcccag	20
<210>	441	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	441	
tggagc	catc tcctagaagc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	442	••
gagcca	tctc ctagaagcct	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	443	<b>.</b> -
ttgaga	aatt gctggcaggc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		•
~223×	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 444 aaagcttctt agctgacatt <210> 445 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 445 ggagggcaca ggctaagact <210> 446 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 446 ccagcgttcc catttgaggg <210> 447 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 447 atactcagcc tggtggtcta <210> 448 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 448 gatactcagc ctggtggtct <210> 449

20

20

20

20

20

<211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<400> 449 agcattagtg gcagcaacag	20
<210> 450 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial	
<220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 450 ggcagcccag acactgtcat	20
<210> 451 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial	
<220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 451 cactgcttct ttggcagccc	20
<210> 452 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial	
<220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 452 gctggcaggc tctggaatgc	20
<210> 453 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial	
<220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 453 caaaggcaga gcaaagcttc	20
<210> 454 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial	
<220>	

#### <400> 454 20 ttcctggaat ctttcaggta <210> 455 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 455 20 aaagatttgt cgaatgagtg <210> 456 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 456 20 ttcttagctg acattgtttg <210> 457 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 457 20 tttaattgga agagtgggcg <210> 458 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 458 20 taagcctggg taaggggagg <210> 459 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 459 tctgtgacat ttaaaaatat <210> 460 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 460 atctgtgaca tttaaaaata <210> 461 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 461 tctggattca gtctgcagtg <210> 462 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 462 atctggattc agtctgcagt <210> 463 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 463 cagagtgagg gtcttggtgg <210> 464 <211> 20

20

20

20

20

20

<212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<400> ccaatg	464 gaga cagagtgagg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agaccg	465 tgtc tggttcattg	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tattat	466 cttt aataagaccg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cctggt	467 ggtc tatgctttag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	468 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gtcate	468 gaatt ttettetegg	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	469	20
gaatgct	tgt ttggctttct	20
010	470	
<210>	470	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
<212>	artificial	
<213>	altilitial	
<220>		
<2235	human VCC-1 antisense	
\2237	Italian.	
<400>	470	
	aagg cagagcaaag	20
<210>	471	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	arms a blumma	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
400	471	
<400>	gacg agagaagaag	20
aagacc	gacg agagaagaag	
<210>	472	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gtaagt	tgct tgaagaatat	20
	400	
<210>	473	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	diciticiai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)		
<400>	473	
ggagc	catct cctagaagcc	20
<210>	474	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Undi ACC-1 afferbense	

<400> gcactgo	474 ette tttggcagee	20
<210>	475	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
12237		
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	475	
aatgat	caca ggggcactgc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237	Indicate vec 2 diseases	
<400>	476	
	attg ctggcaggct	20
	5 00 00	
<210>	477	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Mullian VCC-1 and I beinbe	
<400>	477	
	ttga aaaacatgct	20
405404		
<210>	478	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial .	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan VCC-1 antigense	
<400>	479	
	gtttc ctggaatctt	20
ccacas	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
<210>	479	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	1 rag 1 auticana	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 479 20 tttcctgatt gcatttaagg <210> 480 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 480 20 aagatttgtc gaatgagtga <210> 481 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 481 20 ctcggtccct gtggcctctg <210> 482 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 482 20 tcctggagcc atctcctaga <210> 483 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 483 20 ttgcactcac attcttggcc <210> 484 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 484 20 ggggcactgc ttctttggca <210> 485 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 485 20 cacaggggca ctgcttcttt <210> 486 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 486 20 attggaagag tgggcgctca <210> 487 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 487 20 atcttgaaaa acatgctttt <210> 488 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 488 20 tgaaggaaac aattttgatc <210> 489 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	489 tgaa ttggcagacc	20
<211><212>	490 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> attaga	490 actt tcatcgcaac	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggcag	491 ccca gacactgtca	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttcttt	492 ggca gcccagacac	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	493 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agggga	493 agggc acaggctaag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

	494 Ettc aggtaattaa	20
<210> <211>	<b>4</b> 95 <b>2</b> 0	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	495	20
ggaagc	taca gtttcctgga	20
<210> <211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	496	
	gaaa gatttgtcga	20
<210>	497	
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	497	20
gccago	gttc ccatttgagg	20
<210>	498	
<211>	20	
<212> <213>	DNA artificial .	
	<b>~200</b>	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	498	
	agcct ggtggtctat	20
<210>	499	
<211>		
<212>	AND	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Unight ACC-1 and themse	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 499 gctcctgatc cctggggatg <210> 500 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 500 cggtgcagct gtaagttgct <210> 501 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 501 gagaagaaga gtgtctggta <210> 502 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<210> 504 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

20

20

<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> attaage	502 ccta agcctgggta	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ccaggc	503 cagc gttcccattt	20

#### <400> 504 20 ctggagccat ctcctagaag <210> 505 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 505 20 tcttcacatt gcccttgaaa <210> 506 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 506 20 cctggaatct ttcaggtaat <210> 507 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 507 20 catttgaagg aaacaatttt <210> 508 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 508 20 ctacaaaggc agagcaaagc <210> 509 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

WO 2004/016224

PCT/US2003/025891

<400> ctcacto	509 gtct tcttggctga	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	510 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tcctgg	510 aatc tttcaggtaa	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aaagat	511 gaac aagtaggcca	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gattca	512 ggct gctagagacc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	513 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> actgct	513 ctctt tggcagccca	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antigense	

	514 agc ctgggtaagg	20
<210>	515	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	515	20
gctagga	aagc tacagtttcc	
<210>	516	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gaagga	aaca attttgatct	
<210>	517	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ggaggc	teet gatecetggg	20
.040	E10	
<210>	518 20	
<211>	DNA	
<212> <213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	518	
attcag	ggctg ctagagacca	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 519 20 ttcctggagc catctcctag <210> 520 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 520 20 cactcacatt cttggccgcc <210> 521 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 521 20 gcagcccaga cactgtcatg <210> 522 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 522 20 tgcttctttg gcagcccaga <210> 523 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 523 20 tcttagctga cattgtttga <210> 524 <211> 20 <212 > DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400>	524	20
acaattt	tga tctgtgacat	
<210>	525	
<211> <212>	20 DNA	
	artificial	
10201		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	525	
	gaat tggcagaccc	20
333		
<210> <211>	526 20	
<211>		
<213>		
<220>	1	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	526	
gaatct	ggat tcagtctgca	20
<210>	527	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(22)/		
<400>	527	20
ttagaa	cttt catcgcaact	
<210>	528	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gcaac	aggag gagggaagag	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	arctriciat	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 529 20 ctgcttcttt ggcagcccag <210> 530 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 530 20 cttcacattg cccttgaaat <210> 531 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 531 20 taagactgac gagagaagaa <210> 532 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 532 20 ctaagactga cgagagaaga <210> 533 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 533 20 agctacagtt tcctggaatc <210> 534 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 534 aacaattttg atctgtgaca <210> 535 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 535 agaccccatt tgaaggaaac <210> 536 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 536 agaaagattt gtcgaatgag <210> 537 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 537 tttttttta aacctatatt <210> 538 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 538 tttttttt aaacctatat

20

20

20

20

20

<210> 539 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 539 ctggattcag gctgctagag <210> 540 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 540 gtccctgtgg cctctggcga <210> 541 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 541 ggaaccaatc tttgcactca <210> 542 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 542 gcttctttgg cagcccagac <210> 543 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 543 taggtgtgct cactgtcttc <210> 544 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

20

20

20

20

20

<220>

#### <400> 544 20 gtgggtacag tgggagagtg <210> 545 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 545 20 tgatcttgaa aaacatgctt <210> 546 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 546 20 atttaaggtt aaatgacact <210> 547 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 547 20 tggattcagt ctgcagtgaa <210> 548 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 548 20 gtcccaggcc agcgttccca <210> 549 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 549 20 cagcctggtg gtctatgctt <210> 550 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 550 20 ggctcctgat ccctggggat <210> 551 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 551 20 ggtgcagctg taagttgctt <210> 552 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 552 20 caacaggagg agggaagaga <210> 553 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 553 20 tcatgaattt tcttctcggg <210> 554 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 554 tgtgctcact gtcttcttgg <210> 555 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 555 aagacactag agagagcaac <210> 556 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 556 tggaatcttt caggtaatta <210> 557 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 557 tcagtctgca gtgaataggg <210> 558 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 558 atattatctt taataagacc <210> 559 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

20

20

20

20

20

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 559 gcttgaagaa tataatggaa <210> 560 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 560 tcaggaacca atctttgcac <210> 561 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 561 ttttcttcac attgcccttg <210> 562 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 562 ctaagcctgg gtaaggggag ·<210> 563 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 563 aaacaatttt gatctgtgac <210> 564 <211> 20

20

20

20

20

20

<212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 564 20 cctcagaaag atttgtcgaa <210> 565 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 565 20 tacctcagaa agatttgtcg <210> 566 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 566 20 catgaatttt cttctcgggg <210> 567 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 567 20 cagtttcctg gaatctttca <210> 568 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 568 20 aatctggatt cagtctgcag <210> 569 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

# WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 20 20 20

<400> gggataa	569 Igta tgtgtagaat	20
<210>	570	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	570	20
ttcagg	ctgc tagagaccat	
<210>	571	
	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ctggca	ggct ctggaatgct	
<210>	572	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	572	20
gggcac	eagge taagactgac	
<210>	573	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	573	20
tgaat	tggca gaccccattt	
<210>	574	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
-22N>		

## WO 2004/016224 <400> 574 gcctggtggt ctatgcttta

<400> gcctggt	574 :ggt ctatgcttta	20
<210>	575	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	575	
cctcgg	tece tgtggeetet	20
<210>	576	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	576	
	geet eggteeetgt	20
<210>	577	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	577	
	atct ttgcactcac	20
•		
<210>	578	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	578	
	aaatg atcacagggg	20
ccccg		
<210>	579	
<210> <211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
·		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

## WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

	579 agg ttaaatgaca	20
<210>	580	
<211>	20	
	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	580	20
aagatga	aca agtaggccaa	20
<210>	581	
	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
	<del></del>	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237		
<400>	581	20
ctgggg	atga ctcaggtcag	20
<210>	582	
<211>	20	
`<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	582	20
ctcctg	atcc ctggggatga	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	583	
tccctg	ctgg aggctcctga	20
<210>	584	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 584 20 gttccctgct ggaggctcct <210> 585 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 585 20 ctgtaagttg cttgaagaat <210> 586 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 586 20 aagcttctta gctgacattg <210> 587 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 587 20 agggcacagg ctaagactga <210> 588 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 588 20 gagggcacag gctaagactg <210> 589 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 589 20 tctttcaggt aattaagcct <210> 590 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 590 20 aggaagctac agtttcctgg <210> 591 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 591 20 gcctggcctc ggtccctgtg <210> 592 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 592 20 aatgatcttg aaaaacatgc <210> 593 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 593 20 ggggagggca caggctaaga <210> 594 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<400> aattaag	594 gcct aagcctgggt	20
<210>	595	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ctggaa	tctt tcaggtaatt	20
<210>	596	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	596	20
cccagg	ccag cgttcccatt	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
agtccc	agge cagegtteec	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 and sense	
<400>	E00	
	ggtct atgctttagt	20
ccggc	<u> </u>	
<210>	509	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
~~~~	<b>***</b>	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> catggad	599 catc agcattagtg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	600 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ggcacag	600 ggct aagactgacg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cctaag	601 cctg ggtaagggga	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20 DNA	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> acagtt	602 tect ggaatettte	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	603 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> actcag	603 gcctg gtggtctatg	20
	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antigenge	

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

	604	20
tcctgat	ccc tggggatgac	
<210>	605	
	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
12137	W2 02 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
1220		
<400>	605	
	yttt gagaaattgc	20
<210>	606	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	606	~ ~
agacact	caga gagagcaaca	20
<210>	607	
<211>	20 .	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	THE A SULLIFICATION	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
400	607	
	607	20
gaatet	ttca ggtaattaag	
<210>	608	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
(213)	WE 022202	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\22J/		
<400>	608	
	ttcc tggaatcttt	20
<210>	609	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	609	20
ccatttg	gaag gaaacaattt	
<210>	610	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	610	
	agtc tgcagtgaat	20
33		
<210>	611	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial -	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	611	
agaatc	tgga ttcagtctgc	20
<210>	612	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	612	
	tgaa agatgaacaa	20
<210>	613	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	613	
	tgga ggctcctgat	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 614 tggattcagg ctgctagaga <210> 615 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 615 tgtcatgaat tttcttctcg <210> 616 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 616 tcacattgcc cttgaaatga <210> 617 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 617 tcttgaaaaa catgcttttt <210> 618 <211> 20

20

20

## 20 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 618 20 gcacaggcta agactgacga <210> 619 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 619 20 ttaagcctaa gcctgggtaa <210> 620 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 620 20 atctttcagg taattaagcc <210> 621 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 621 20 ctttcctgat tgcatttaag <210> 622 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 622 20 tttaataaga ccgtgtctgg <210> 623 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 623 20 tcccaggcca gcgttcccat <210> 624 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

#### <400> 624 20 cctgatccct ggggatgact <210> 625 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 625 20 cctggagcca tctcctagaa <210> 626 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 626 20 gggcactgct tctttggcag <210> 627 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 627 20 cccttgaaat gatcacaggg <210> 628 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 628 20 taagcctaag cctgggtaag <210> 629 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> gaagcta	629 acag tttcctggaa	20
<210>	630	
<211>	20	
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	630	
	ccat ttgaaggaaa	20
<b>-</b>		
<210>	631	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
	`	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	631	
ttttgt	ccca cctcgctctt	20
<210>	632	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	632	
	tccc acctcgctct	20
ccccg		
<210>	633	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
(213)		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	633	
	agcc cagacactgt	20
55		
<210>	634	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
000		
<220>	human VCC 1 anticonco	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

<400> ttgccct	634 tga aatgatcaca	20
<211> <212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	635 Etgc ccttgaaatg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggcag	636 gctc tggaatgctt	20
<211> <212>	637 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gagaaa	637 ttgc tggcaggetc	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	638 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ctccta	638 acaaa ggcagagcaa	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

<400> ggagaaq	639 gaag agtgtctggt	20
<211><212>		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	640 ggta attaagccta	20
<211><212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ctagga	641 agct acagtttcct	20
<220>	20 DNA artificial	
<400>	human VCC-1 antisense 642 taag gttaaatgac	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	643 20 DNA artificial	
<223> <400>		20
tgtag	aatct ggattcagtc	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antigense	

#### <400> 644 20 tgtaagttgc ttgaagaata <210> 645 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 645 20 cagctgtaag ttgcttgaag <210> 646 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 646 20 gtgcagctgt aagttgcttg <210> 647 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 647 20 tctttggcag cccagacact <210> 648 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 648 20 tgcccttgaa atgatcacag <210> 649 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<220>

#### <400> 649 20 ttgcatttaa ggttaaatga <210> 650 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 650 20 ttacctcaga aagatttgtc <210> 651 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 651 20 gctgtaagtt gcttgaagaa <210> 652 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 652 20 cacattgccc ttgaaatgat <210> 653 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 653 20 acattgtttg agaaattgct <210> 654 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> gtttaat	654 ttgg aagagtgggc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agagca	655 ctgg aatgatttag	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gctaca	656 gttt cctggaatct	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cattta	657 aggt taaatgacac	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	658 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gtctat	658 gctt tagtcccagg	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 659 20 acattcttgg ccgccttcct <210> 660 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 660 20 aaccaatctt tgcactcaca <210> 661 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 661 20 ctttggcagc ccagacactg <210> 662 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 662 20 tttgtcccac ctcgctctta <210> 663 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 663 20 cttttttt tttgtcccac <210> 664 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

	664 attc ttggccgcct	20
actuace	tere reggeogeer	
<210>	665	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	665	
ctgtcat	gaa ttttcttctc	20
<210>	666	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
(213)	420222020	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	666	
ggaatg	cttg tttggctttc	20
-		
<210>	667	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>		
(21)	d1 6121-01-02	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	667	
ttattt	gaga aattgctggc	20
<210>	668	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>		
(213/		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	668	
atagga	gctc agagctccta	20
2-333	<u> </u>	
<210>	669	
<210> <211>		
<211> <212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

	669 egct cagagetect	20
<210>	670	
<211>	20 .	
<212>	DNA	
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	670	20
tttaaa	ccta tattatcttt	20
<210>	671	
<211>	20	
	DNA	
<213>		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan VCC-1 ancisense	
<400>	671	20
ttttaa	acct atattatctt	20
<210>	672	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	•	
	arcirioad	
<220>	and the second s	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tgcttg	gaaga atataatgga	20
<210>	673	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	•	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	673	20
cacat	tottg googoottoo	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 674 20 tgaaatgatc acaggggcac <210> 675 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 675 20 acattgccct tgaaatgatc <210> 676 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 676 20 attgtttgag aaattgctgg <210> 677 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 677 20 tgagagcact ggaatgattt <210> 678 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 678 20 ttgagagcac tggaatgatt <210> 679 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 679 20 aagctacagt ttcctggaat <210> 680 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 680 20 gtagaatctg gattcagtct <210> 681 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 681 20 accaatcttt gcactcacat <210> 682 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 682 20 gaagaagagt gtctggtagg <210> 683 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 683 20 gcagctgtaa gttgcttgaa <210> 684 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891

<400> tgcagct	684 Egta agttgcttga	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ggcacts	685 gett etttggeage	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	686 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	686 tgat cacaggggca	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	687 ttga gagcactgga	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	688 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aatctt	688 Etcag gtaattaagc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 689 20 tttagtccca ggccagcgtt <210> 690 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 690 20 tctttgcact cacattcttg <210> 691 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 691 20 atctttgcac tcacattctt <210> 692 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 692 20 gctttttgag agcactggaa <210> 693 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 693 20 gacactagct aggaagctac <210> 694 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	694 atg acactagcta	20
-2105	695	
<210> <211>	20	
<211>		
	artificial	
<213>	altilitiai	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
12237		
<400>	695	
ttaaaco	ctat attatcttta	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223/	Italian vec I and beine	
<400>	696	
ttttt	ttaa acctatatta	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
(2237	Italian Voo 2 dae	
<400>	697	
cttggc	cgcc ttcctggagc	20
.010	600	
<210>	698 20	
<211> <212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12237		
<400>	698	
ctcago	gaacc aatctttgca	20
	600	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

# WO 2004/016224

<400>		
acactg	ccat gaattttctt	20
<210>	700	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12207		
<400>	700	
	caga gctcctacaa	20
<210>	701	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
-4005	701	
		20
cgggca	cagt gggagagtga	20
<210>	702	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	702	20
cagget	aaga ctgacgagag	20
<210>	703	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
\2137	ar criticiar	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	703	
ttaata	agac cgtgtctggt	20
.03.0	704	
	704	
	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

### WO 2004/016224

	704	20
agcctgg	stgg tctatgcttt	20
<210>	705	
<211><212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Inditian VCC-1 and being	
<400>	705	
tcagcct	eggt ggtctatgct	20
<210>	706	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	706	
	atca caggggcact	20
<210>	707	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400-	707	
	707 ggca ggctctggaa	20
	55 55	
010-		
<210> <211>	708 20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	708 Jactg acgagagaag	20
gctaag	accy acgagagaag	
<210>	709	
<211> <212>	20 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Hullian ACC-T ancidence	

# WO 2004/016224 <400> 709

<400> taattaa	709 agcc taagcctggg	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gtcggtg	710 gcag ctgtaagttg	20
<210><211><212><213>	•	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> catcago	711 catt agtggcagca	20
<211> <212>	712 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	712 aatg cttgtttggc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	713 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttggaa	713 gagt gggcgctcag	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 714 taggaagcta cagtttcctg 20 <210> 715 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 715 20 gttgtgaatt ggcagacccc <210> 716 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 716 20 tcttctcggg gctctcagga <210> 717 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 717 20 atgaattttc ttctcggggc <210> 718 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 718 20 tttgagaaat tgctggcagg <210> 719 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 719 ctttttgaga gcactggaat <210> 720 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 720 agctaggaag ctacagtttc <210> 721 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 721 ggttaaatga cactagctag <210> 722 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 722 aaggttaaat gacactagct <210> 723 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 723 tatattatct ttaataagac <210> 724 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

20

20

20

20

20

<220>

<400> ctcacat	724 tet tggeegeett	20
<210><211><211><212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	725 acac tgtcatgaat	20
<210><211><212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tggaaga	726 agtg ggcgctcaga	20
<210> <211>		
<212> <213>	DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	727	20
gacact	agag agagcaacaa	
<210><211><211><212><213>	728 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gucada		
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> gattgc	729 attt aaggttaaat	20
<210>	730	
<211>	·	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
<400>	730	
	gtct gcagtgaata	20
5	3000 3003030000	
<210>	731	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	731 .	
ccatgg	acat cagcattagt	20
-2105	722	
<210> <211>	732 20	
<211>		
	artificial	
12137	WT-011101WT	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	732	
ttggcag	gccc agacactgtc	20
<210>	733	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	inditian vcc-1 and sense	
<400>	733	
	gaaa tgatcacagg	20
J	J J	
<210>	734	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	734	
tggaat	gett gtttggettt	20
<210>	735	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	735	
gcaggc	totg gaatgottgt	20
	736	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	736	
tttaag	gtta aatgacacta	20
<210>	737	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	sea a subdenie	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	737	20
ttcagt	ctgc agtgaatagg	20
010	<b>700</b>	
<210>	738	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
.000-		
<220>	harry VIGG 1 ambiguage	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400-	720	
<400>		20
acceag	tctg cagtgaatag	
<210>	730	
<211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
~~137	are recorded and are re	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> ggccago	739 egtt eccatttgag	20
<210>	740	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<b>\223</b> /	initiali vee I discission	
<400>	740	00
tcctaca	aaag gcagagcaaa	20
	·	
<210>	741	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\ZZJ/	Maintain Voo 1 dii 01 voo 1	
<400>		
tttgag	agca ctggaatgat	20
<210>	742	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
(223)	Idilian voc 1 and 150m5	
<400>	742	20
agtttc	ctgg aatctttcag	20
<210>	743	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
atctgg	ttgt gaattggcag	20
<210>	744	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 744 20 ctcagcctgg tggtctatgc <210> 745 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 745 20 gctcctacaa aggcagagca <210> 746 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 746 20 cacaggctaa gactgacgag <210> 747 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 747 20 gcctaagcct gggtaagggg <210> 748 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 748 20 tgacactagc taggaagcta <210> 749 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 749 20 attgcattta aggttaaatg <210> 750 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 750 20 taaacctata ttatctttaa <210> 751 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 751 20 tcaggctgct agagaccatg <210> 752 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 752 20 ttcttctcgg ggctctcagg <210> 753 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

<400> 753

<210> 754 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

acaggctaag actgacgaga

<213> artificial

#### <400> 754 20 tctggttgtg aattggcaga <210> 755 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 755 20 cactgtcatg aattttcttc <210> 756 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 756 20 ttgctggcag gctctggaat <210> 757 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 757 20 aaaacatgct ttttgagagc <210> 758 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 758 20 ctagctagga agctacagtt <210> 759 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	759 gact caggtcagga	20
	•	
<210>	760	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<b>42237</b>	Indianal Vee I allo I believe	
<400>	760	
aattgc	tggc aggctctgga	20
.010	7.1	
<210> <211>	761 20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	761	
	gaca ctagctagga	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA artificial	
<213>	arciniciai	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
cggcgg	tcta tgctttagtc	-
<210>	763	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
tggagg	getee tgatecetgg	20
<210>	764	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<2.2.5>	TITHIGHT ACC.T CITCTDCITDC	

# WO 2004/016224

<400> ttgcttg	764 gaag aatataatgg	20
<210>	765	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	765	
cttgaa	atga tcacaggggc	20
<210>	766	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	766	20
tctgga	atgc ttgtttggct	20
<210>	767	,
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	767	
acacta	gcta ggaagctaca	20
<210>	768	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	768	
	actag ctaggaagct	20
	,	
<210>	769	
<211>	·	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	•	
<223>		

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 769 20 ttgtcccacc tcgctcttac <210> 770 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 770 20 actttcctga ttgcatttaa <210> 771 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 771 20 aaggaaacaa ttttgatctg <210> 772 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 772 20 cagaaagatt tgtcgaatga <210> 773 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 773 20 agctgtaagt tgcttgaaga <210> 774 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

# WO 2004/016224

<400> tgaattt	774 :tet tetegggget	20
_		
	775	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	775	20
gacact	gtca tgaattttct	
<210>	776	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
1010	WAVE	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	776	
attgcc	cttg aaatgatcac	20
<210>	777	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
.000-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Inditian VCC-1 and bense	
<400>	777	
	tgtt tgagaaattg	20
03		
<210>	778	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	778	20
cttage	tgac attgtttgag	_ •
<210>	779	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
-222	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 779 20 taataagacc gtgtctggtt <210> 780 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 780 20 gacatcagca ttagtggcag <210> 781 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 781 20 gcctcggtcc ctgtggcctc <210> 782 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 782 20 agccatctcc tagaagcctg <210> 783 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 783 20 cttctcgggg ctctcaggaa <210> 784 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<220>

#### <400> 784 20 ttttgagagc actggaatga <210> 785 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 785 20 tttcaggtaa ttaagcctaa <210> 786 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 786 20 ctatattatc tttaataaga <210> 787 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 787 20 ccaatctttg cactcacatt <210> 788 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 788 20 cattgtttga gaaattgctg <210> 789 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial / <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 789 20 gagagcactg gaatgattta <210> 790 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 790 20 tagctaggaa gctacagttt <210> 791 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 791 20 gacatttaaa aatatttatt <210> 792 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 792 20 ttttttaaa cctatattat <210> 793 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 793 20 ggatactcag cctggtggtc <210> 794 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 794 20 cctggcctcg gtccctgtgg <210> 795 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 795 20 tgcagtgaat agggtaaaat <210> 796 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 796 20 ggggataagt atgtgtagaa <210> 797 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 797 20 tttttttt ttgtcccacc <210> 798 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 798 20 ttagtcccag gccagcgttc <210> 799 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

#### <400> 799 20 gcgctcagag ctcctacaaa <210> 800 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 800 20 cttgaaaaac atgctttttg <210> 801 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 801 20 aaatgatctt gaaaaacatg <210> 802 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 802 20 attgacttct gtttgctact <210> 803 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 803 20 tgacatttaa aaatatttat <210> 804 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 804 20 tgtgacattt aaaaatattt <210> 805 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 805 20 ggctctggaa tgcttgtttg <210> 806 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 806 20 caggetetgg aatgettgtt <210> 807 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 807 20 taaatgacac tagctaggaa <210> 808 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 808 20 ttaaggttaa atgacactag <210> 809 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 809 aataagaccg tgtctggttc 20 <210> 810 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 810 20 ttccctgctg gaggctcctg <210> 811 · <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 811 20 tttcttctcg gggctctcag <210> 812 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 812 20 tttaaaaata tttattgact <210> 813 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 813 20 aagcctggcc tcggtccctg <210> 814 <211> 20

<212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

# WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 814 attttcttct cggggctctc 20

<400> attttct	814 tct cggggctctc	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	artificial	
<213>	altilitial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
gaatttt	cett eteggggete	20
<210>	816	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 ancisense	
<400>	816	
	ttgt ttgagaaatt	20
-		
<210>		
<211> <212>		
<212>	artificial	
~2257		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	0.5	
<400>	817 cctg attgcattta	20
Lactet	coty actycation	
<210>	818	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
4000s		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12237		
<400>	818	
	aaat atttattgac	20
.010-	010	
<210>	819	

<210> 819 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

	819 ggc tgctagagac	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	820	
	atgc tttttgagag	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	821 tttg teccaceteg	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tctatg	822 cttt agtcccaggc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	823 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> atcagc	823 atta gtggcagcaa	20
	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 824 20 acatcagcat tagtggcagc <210> 825 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 825 20 gctgctagag accatggaca <210> 826 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 826 20 aatctttgca ctcacattct <210> 827 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 827 20 tgtttaattg gaagagtggg <210> 828 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 828 20 tcactgtctt cttggctgag <210> 829 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### PCT/US2003/025891 WO 2004/016224 <400> 829 20 atgctttttg agagcactgg <210> 830 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 830 20 actagctagg aagctacagt <210> 831 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 831 20 gtgacattta aaaatattta <210> 832 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 832 20 tcttggccgc cttcctggag <210> 833 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 833 20 ggctgagaat gtttaattgg <210> 834 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 834 20 gggagaagaa gagtgtctgg <210> 835 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 835 20 aaacatgctt tttgagagca <210> 836 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 836 20 tctgcagtga atagggtaaa <210> 837 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 837 20 tgtcccacct cgctcttacc <210> 838 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 838 20 tggggatgac tcaggtcagg <210> 839 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<220>

<400> cactago		20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	840	
ctgcagt	gaa tagggtaaaa	20
<210>	841	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	841	
tttttt	ttt tgtcccacct	20
<210>	842	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	842	
agccca	gaca ctgtcatgaa	20
<210>	843	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial .	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
ctcaga	gctc ctacaaaggc	20
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 844 20 tgattgcatt taaggttaaa <210> 845 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 845 20 ctgattgcat ttaaggttaa <210> 846 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 846 20 aggctctgga atgcttgttt <210> 847 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 847 20 ggcaggctct ggaatgcttg <210> 848 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 848 20 cagageteet acaaaggeag <210> 849 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 849 20 aaaaatattt attgacttct <210> 850 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 850 20 gggatgactc aggtcaggat <210> 851 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 851 20 ctgctagaga ccatggacat <210> 852 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 852 20 cccagacact gtcatgaatt <210> 853 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 853 20 gctgacattg tttgagaaat <210> 854 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 854 20 agctgacatt gtttgagaaa <210> 855 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 855 20 ggctaagact gacgagagaa <210> 856 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 856 20 tagtcccagg ccagcgttcc <210> 857 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 857 20 ctggaatgct tgtttggctt <210> 858 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 858 20 tgggcgctca gagctcctac <210> 859 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 859 20 gagtgggcgc tcagagctcc <210> 860 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 860 20 gggagggcac aggctaagac <210> 861 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 861 20 tcagaaagat ttgtcgaatg <210> 862 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 862 20 ttttttttt gtcccacctc <210> 863 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 863 20 ttaaaaatat ttattgactt <210> 864 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 864 20 gtttgagaaa ttgctggcag <210> 865 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 865 20 cactgtcttc ttggctgaga <210> 866 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 866 20 aatgacacta gctaggaagc <210> 867 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 867 20 gctcttacct cagaaagatt <210> 868 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 868 20 gtcccacctc gctcttacct <210> 869 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<220>

# WO 2004/016224

<400> 869 ttttttttgt c	ccacctcgc	20
<210> 870 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artif	ficial ·	
<220> <223> human	n VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 870 tctcctagaa g	geetggeete	20
<210> 871 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artif	ficial	
<220> <223> human	n VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 871 ttttcttctc g	ggggctctca	20
<210> 872 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artif	ficial	
<220> <223> humar	n VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 872 aattttcttc t	teggggetet	20
<210> 873 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artis	ficial .	
<220> <223> human	n VCC-1 antisense	
<400> 873 tgctagagac	catggacatc	20
<210> 874 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> arti:	ficial	
<220> <223> human	n VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 874 20 aaaatgatct tgaaaaacat <210> 875 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 875 20 acactagaga gagcaacaaa <210> 876 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 876 20 ttcaggtaat taagcctaag <210> 877 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 877 20 aagtaggcca atggagacag <210> 878 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 878 20 ctttagtccc aggccagcgt <210> 879 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 879 20 actgtcatga attttcttct <210> 880 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 880 20 agacactgtc atgaattttc <210> 881 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 881 20 agagctccta caaaggcaga <210> 882 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 882 20 aagagtgggc gctcagagct <210> 883 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 883 20 gggtacagtg ggagagtgag <210> 884 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	884 tca gcctggtggt	20
<210>	885	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	885	
actetac	gaat gettgtttgg	20
5 00		
<210>	886	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	886	
	agag cactggaatg	20
<210>	887	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<b>&lt;223&gt;</b>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	887	20
gaaaaa	catg ctttttgaga	20
<210>	888	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	888	
gtaatt	aagc ctaagcctgg	20
<210>	889	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
~~ 137	47 47 T 4 T 4 T 4 T 4 T 4 T 4 T 4 T 4 T	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	889	
atctcct	aga agectggeet	20
<210>	890	
	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	890	
gccatct	toot agaagootgg	20
<210>	891	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	artillicial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	891	
tttgca	ctca cattcttggc	20
	·	
<210>	892	
<211>	20	
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
\Z13/		
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan vcc-1 and sense	
<400>	892	20
cgctca	gagc tcctacaaag	20
<210>	893	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
	altilitat	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223 <i>&gt;</i>	Indinati vee-1 and being	
400.	002	
	893	20
tggctg	agaa tgtttaattg	20
	·	
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

	•	
<400>	894	20
taaaaat	catt tattgacttc	20
<210>		
<211><212>		
	artificial	
<220>	and a subdunance	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	895	
cctatat	ttat ctttaataag	20
<210>	806	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12237		
<400>		20
gctaga	gacc atggacatca	20
<210>	897	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	907	
	cctt gaaatgatca	20
ousege		
<210> <211>		
<211>	DNA	
	artificial	
<220>	homen VCC 1 ambigange	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	898	
aaattg	ctgg caggetetgg	20
<210>	899	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
-220-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 899 gagctcctac aaaggcagag 20 <210> 900 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 900 20 gaagagtggg cgctcagagc <210> 901 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 901 20 agctcctaca aaggcagagc <210> 902 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 902 20 tcggtgcagc tgtaagttgc <210> 903 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 903 20 caggctgcta gagaccatgg <210> 904 <211> 20

<212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

#### <400> 904 20 tcacattctt ggccgccttc <210> 905 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 905 20 ttttttgtc ccacctcgct <210> 906 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 906 20 ctatgcttta gtcccaggcc <210> 907 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 907 20 tcagagctcc tacaaaggca <210> 908 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 908 20 tgtttgagaa attgctggca <210> 909 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 909 20 aggctaagac tgacgagaga <210> 910 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 910 20 ctgtgacatt taaaaatatt <210> 911 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 911 20 cgctcttacc tcagaaagat <210> 912 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 912 20 ctggaggctc ctgatccctg <210> 913 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 913 20 gggcgctcag agctcctaca <210> 914 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 914 aaaatattta ttgacttctg 20 <210> 915 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 915 20 ctcagaaaga tttgtcgaat <210> 916 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 916 tttttaaacc tatattatct 20 <210> 917 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 917 20 ttttttaaac ctatattatc <210> 918 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 918 20 ggatgactca ggtcaggata <210> 919 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<400> ctgctgg	919 gagg ctcctgatcc	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ctttgc	920 actc acattettgg	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ttggct	921 gaga atgtttaatt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	922 ggag gctcctgatc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	923 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> gaagco	923 etggc ctcggtccct	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 924 20 aacatgcttt ttgagagcac <210> 925 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 925 20 acatttaaaa atatttattg <210> 926 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 926 20 tagaatctgg attcagtctg <210> 927 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 927 20 gctctcagga accaatcttt <210> 928 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 928 20 aaatgatcac aggggcactg <210> 929 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	929 cagg ctctggaatg	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> atgttt	930 aatt ggaagagtgg	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> accatg	931 gaca tcagcattag	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ctggcd	932 stegg teeetgtgge	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> cagcco	933 cagac actgtcatga	20
	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> taaggtt	934 caaa tgacactagc	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aaatatt	935 ctat tgacttctgt	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> ccagaca	936 actg tcatgaattt	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> aatatt	937 tatt gacttetgtt	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	938 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> caaaat	938 gatc ttgaaaaca	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antigence	

<400> gctcaga	939 gct cctacaaagg	20
<210>	940	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		
gctttag	rtcc caggccagcg	20
<210>	941	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
72237	1.4.1.4.1.7.0.0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	
<400>	941	
cactaga	agag agcaacaaac	20
<210>	942	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
.000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\22J/	Indian VCC I and I believe	
<400>	942	
tcaggta	aatt aagcctaagc	20
<210>	943	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial ,	
.000		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
12237	Italian Voc I and Identity	
<400>	943	
tcagga	tact cageetggtg	20
<210>	944	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
-000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antigenge	

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 944 20 tgggagaaga agagtgtctg <210> 945 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 945 20 agaaattgct ggcaggctct <210> 946 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 946 20 cccacctcgc tcttacctca <210> 947 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 947 acctatatta tctttaataa 20 <210> 948 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 948 20 cggggctctc aggaaccaat <210> 949 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

<220>

<400> gctactt	949 tcc tgattgcatt	20 .
010-	050	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	950	
ggggct	ctca ggaaccaatc	20
<210>	951	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
(213)	arcificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	•
<400>	951	
cttctg	tttg ctactttcct	20
_		
<210>	952	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA ·	
	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
12207		
<400>		
ctctta	cctc agaaagattt	20
<210>		
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		~ ~
gtcagg	atac tcagcctggt	20
<210>	954	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	954	20
teteagg	raac caatctttgc	20
<210>	955	
	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400.		
<400>	955 geeg eetteetgga	20
ccccgg	geeg eeeeeegga	
<210>	956	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	956	
	etgt catgaatttt	20
cagacac	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	•	
<210>	957	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
-000-		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<b>\2237</b>	Indinati VCC-1 and bonds	
<400>	957	
	ttt gagagcactg	20
_		
<210>	958	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	958	
gagagc	aaca aacaaaatga	20
0.7.7	050	
<210>		
<211> <212>		
	artificial	
<b>44132</b>	#TCTTTCT#T	
<220>	•	
	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 959 20 gagagagcaa caaacaaaat <210> 960 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 960 20 agagagaga acaaacaaaa <210> 961 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 961 20 gacttctgtt tgctactttc <210> 962 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 962 20 atgactcagg tcaggatact <210> 963 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 963 20 ccatctccta gaagcctggc <210> 964 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

	964 htt aattggaaga	20
<210>	965	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<213>	altilitial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		~ ~
aaatga	cact agctaggaag	20
<210>	966	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<b>\213</b> >	diciliciai '	
<220>	·	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		
cattta	aaaa tatttattga	20
<210>	967	
<211>		
<211>		
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
	967	
ctactt	tcct gattgcattt	20
<210>	968	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	968	
tgctgg	aggc tcctgatccc	20
010		
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
~~~~	TIGHTOT TOO I WITHOUT	

#### <400> 969 20 ggctgctaga gaccatggac <210> 970 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 970 20 tcggggctct caggaaccaa <210> 971 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 971 20 cttacctcag aaagatttgt <210> 972 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 972 20 ggcctcggtc cctgtggcct <210> 973 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 973 20 atgctttagt cccaggccag <210> 974 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> tttgcta	974 actt teetgattge	20
<210><211><211><212><213>	975 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	975 ggcc gccttcctgg	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	976 gtgg gagagtgagg	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agagca	977 acaa acaaaatgat	20
<210><211><212><212><213>	978 20 DNA artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> agagag	978 gcaac aaacaaaatg	20
<210><211><212><213>	20	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 979 20 ggtaattaag cctaagcctg <210> 980 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 980 20 acttctgttt gctactttcc <210> 981 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 981 20 agaatgttta attggaagag <210> 982 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 982 20 cagtgggaga gtgaggtggg <210> 983 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 983 20 tcgctcttac ctcagaaaga <210> 984 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 984 ttttttgtcc cacctcgctc 20 <210> 985 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 985 20 ctcggggctc tcaggaacca <210> 986 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 986 20 caggatactc agcctggtgg <210> 987 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 987 20 gctggaggct cctgatccct <210> 988 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

<211> 20 <212> DNA

<210> 989

<400> 988

<213> artificial

tcccacctcg ctcttacctc

<220>

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

<223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

#### <400> 989 20 ctcctagaag cctggcctcg <210> 990 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 990 20 ggctctcagg aaccaatctt <210> 991 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 991 20 gtgggagaag aagagtgtct <210> 992 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 992 20 aacctatatt atctttaata <210> 993 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 993 20 cattettggc cgccttcctg <210> 994 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 994 20 gaaattgctg gcaggctctg <210> 995 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 995 20 gctgagaatg tttaattgga <210> 996 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 996 20 ttgctacttt cctgattgca <210> 997 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 997 20 tgctttagtc ccaggccagc <210> 998 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 998 20 ttagctgaca ttgtttgaga

<210> 999 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

<213> artificial

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 999 20 gtcttcttgg ctgagaatgt <210> 1000 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1000 20 gagcaacaaa caaaatgatc <210> 1001 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1001 20 ttctgtttgc tactttcctg <210> 1002 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1002 20 ctagagacca tggacatcag <210> 1003 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1003 20 ctctcaggaa ccaatctttg <210> 1004

<220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

<211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

#### <400> 1004 20 actagagaga gcaacaaaca <210> 1005 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1005 20 tgctactttc ctgattgcat <210> 1006 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1006 20 tgacttctgt ttgctacttt <210> 1007 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1007 20 gatgactcag gtcaggatac <210> 1008 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1008 20 ttattgactt ctgtttgcta <210> 1009 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> ctcgctc	1009 etta cetcagaaag	20
<210>	1010	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>	1	
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400.	1010	
<400>		20
gggete	ccag gaaccaatct	
<210>	1011	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	1011	20
ctgaga	atgt ttaattggaa	20
<210>	1012	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
1		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	1012	~ ~
gtttgc	tact ttcctgattg	20
<210>	1013	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
12137	dictriciar ,	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		
aaacct	atat tatctttaat	20
-010-	1014	
<210> <211>		
<212>	artificial	
<413>	al citional	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 1014 20 tgactcaggt caggatactc <210> 1015 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1015 20 ctgtttgcta ctttcctgat <210> 1016 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1016 20 gtacagtggg agagtgaggt <210> 1017 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1017 20 aaacaaaatg atcttgaaaa <210> 1018 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1018 20 caatctttgc actcacattc <210> 1019 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

## <400> 1019 20 tagctgacat tgtttgagaa <210> 1020 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1020 20 tttattgact tctgtttgct <210> 1021 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1021 20 gactcaggtc aggatactca <210> 1022 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1022 20 ggaagagtgg gcgctcagag <210> 1023 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1023 20 tgagaatgtt taattggaag <210> 1024 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 1024 20 caaacaaat gatcttgaaa <210> 1025 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1025 20 ttgacttctg tttgctactt <210> 1026 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1026 20 tcttacctca gaaagatttg <210> 1027 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1027 20 cttggctgag aatgtttaat <210> 1028 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1028 20 tcttcttggc tgagaatgtt <210> 1029 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

WO 2004/016224

<220>

#### <400> 1029 20 ttctcggggc tctcaggaac <210> 1030 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1030 20 aggctgctag agaccatgga <210> 1031 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1031 20 tagaagcctg gcctcggtcc <210> 1032 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1032 20 ctagagagag caacaacaa <210> 1033 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1033 20 tctcggggct ctcaggaacc <210> 1034 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 1034 20 tctgtttgct actttcctga <210> 1035 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1035 20 gaatgtttaa ttggaagagt <210> 1036 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-i antisense <400> 1036 20 tcttggctga gaatgtttaa <210> 1037 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1037 20 acaaatgat cttgaaaaac <210> 1038 <211> 20 . <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1038 20 aacaaaatga tcttgaaaaa <210> 1039 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 1039 20 . agcaacaaac aaaatgatct <210> 1040 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1040 20 tgtttgctac tttcctgatt <210> 1041 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1041 20 agaagcctgg cctcggtccc <210> 1042 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1042 20 atatttattg acttctgttt <210> 1043 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense

20

<400> 1043

<210> 1044 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<220>

ggtcaggata ctcagcctgg

<213> artificial

<400>		
ttcttggctg agaatgttta 20		
<210>	1045	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	•	
tcaggtcagg atactcagcc 20		
<210>	1046	
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		
atttat	tgac ttctgtttgc	20
<210>	1047	
<211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
catctcctag aagcctggcc 20		
<210>	1048	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400	1040	
<400>		20
acaaacaaaa tgatcttgaa 20		
<210>	1049	
<211>		
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

## <400> 1049 20 caggtcagga tactcagcct <210> 1050 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1050 20 tggcctcggt ccctgtggcc <210> 1051 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1051 20 agagtgggcg ctcagagctc <210> 1052 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1052 20 ggtgggagaa gaagagtgtc <210> 1053 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1053 20 tattgacttc tgtttgctac <210> 1054 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<220>

#### <400> 1054 20 aatgtttaat tggaagagtg <210> 1055 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1055 20 actgtcttct tggctgagaa <210> 1056 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1056 20 actcaggtca ggatactcag <210> 1057 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1057 20 tagagaccat ggacatcagc <210> 1058 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1058 20 cctcgctctt acctcagaaa <210> 1059 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> / <223> human VCC-1 antisense

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

### <400> 1059 20 tatttattga cttctgtttg <210> 1060 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1060 20 ctcaggtcag gatactcagc <210> 1061 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1061 20 ctgtcttctt ggctgagaat <210> 1062 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1062 20 ttgaaaaca tgctttttga <210> 1063 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1063 20 aacaaacaaa atgatcttga <210> 1064 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### WO 2004/016224 PCT/US2003/025891 <400> 1064 20 cacctcgctc ttacctcaga <210> 1065 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1065 20 acatgctttt tgagagcact <210> 1066 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1066 20 acctcgctct tacctcagaa <210> 1067 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1067 20 aggtaattaa gcctaagcct <210> 1068 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1068 20 agagaccatg gacatcagca <210> 1069 <211> 20 <212> DNA

<213> artificial

<400> tgaaaaa	1069 acat gctttttgag	20
<211> <212>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	1070 acaa aatgatcttg	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> tagaga	1071 gagc aacaaacaaa	20
<210> <211> <212> <213>	20	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400> caggta	1072 Latta agcctaagcc	20
<210><211><211><212><213>		
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
	1073 teget ettaceteag	20
<211> <212>		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400>	1074 ettg getgagaatg	20
<210>	1075	
<211>	20	
<212>		
	artificial	
12101		
<220>		
<223×	human VCC-1 antisense	
\2257	Manual Voc 1 and a sound	
<400>	1075	
		20
aggugg	gaga agaagagtgt	
	1076	
	1076	
<211>	·	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	1076	20
gagagt	gagg tgggagaaga	20
<210>	1077	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
1220		
<400>	1077	
	gaage etggeetegg	20
ccccas		
<210>	1078	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
	artificial	
<213>	artificial	
.000-		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	numan VCC-1 ancisense	
	1078	20
cctag	aagee tggeeteggt	
	1079	
<211>		
	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>	·	
. <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

<400> cttctt	1079 ggct gagaatgttt	20
<210> <211>	1080 20	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220> <223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400-		
<400>	1080 agag tgaggtggga	20
~3c333	mana	
-210-	1001	
<210> <211>		
<212>		
	artificial	
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\&Z37	Indulati VCC-1 distraction	
<400>		0.0
tacagt	ggga gagtgaggtg	20
<210>		
<211>	•	
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	1082	
	ggac atcagcatta	20
<210>	1083	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>		20
agacca	atgga catcagcatt	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

### <400> 1084 gaggtgggag aagaagagtg 20 <210> 1085 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1085 agagtgaggt gggagaagaa 20 <210> 1086 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-i antisense <400> 1086 20 ctagaagcct ggcctcggtc <210> 1087 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1087 tatgctttag tcccaggcca 20 <210> 1088 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1088 20 gggagagtga ggtgggagaa <210> 1089 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

#### <400> 1089 tgggagagtg aggtgggaga 20 <210> 1090 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1090 gagaccatgg acatcagcat 20 <210> 1091 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1091 acagtgggag agtgaggtgg 20 <210> 1092 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1092 ggagagtgag gtgggagaag 20 <210> 1093 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 antisense <400> 1093 gtgggagagt gaggtgggag 20 <210> 1094 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> artificial <220>

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

# WO 2004/016224

#### PCT/US2003/025891

	1094 aca aaatgatctt	20
3		
<210>	1095	
<211>	20 .	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
\22J/		
<400>	1095	
tgaggtg	gga gaagaagagt	20
	•	
<210>	1096	
<211>	20	
<212> <213>	DNA artificial	
<213>	altition	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<400>	1096	20
aggtca	ggat actcagcctg	20
<210>	1097	
<211>	20	
<212>		
<213>		
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	
.400-	1007	
<400>	1097 gtgg gagaagaaga	20
agugag	3033 3030030030	
<210>	1098	
<211>	20	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	artificial	
000		
<220>	human VCC-1 antisense	
<223>	Inditian Vee T and I best best by	
<400>	1098	
	rtggg agaagaagag	20
	,	
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	artificial	
<220>		
<223>	human VCC-1 antisense	

#### <400> 1099 20 gagtgaggtg ggagaagaag <210> 1100 <211> 22 <212> DNA <213> Artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 PCR forward primer <400> 1100 22 cgacagttgc gatgaaagtt ct <210> 1101 <211> 24 <212> DNA <213> Artificial <223> human VCC-1 PCR reverse primer <400> 1101 24 agagaccatg gacatcagca ttag <210> 1102 <211> 25 <212> DNA <213> Artificial <220> <223> human VCC-1 PCR probe <400> 1102 25 tetetteect ceteetgttg etgee <210> 1103 <211> 20 <212> DNA <213> Artificial <220> <223> cyclophilin PCR foward primer <400> 1103 20 cccaccgtgt tcttcgacat <210> 1104 <211> 22 <212> DNA <213> Artificial <220> <223> cyclophilin PCR reverse primer

PCT/US2003/025891

WO 2004/016224

<400> 1104

22 tttctgctgt ctttgggacc tt

<210> 1105

<211> 24

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> cyclophilin PCR probe

<400> 1105

cgcgtctcct ttgagctgtt tgca

24

<210> 1106

<211> 119

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 1106

Met Lys Val Leu Ile Ser Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Met Leu

Met Ser Met Val Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Pro Gly Val Ala Arg Gly His

Arg Asp Arg Gly Gln Ala Ser Arg Arg Trp Leu Gln Glu Gly Gln

Glu Cys Glu Cys Lys Asp Trp Phe Leu Arg Ala Pro Arg Arg Lys Phe 55

Met Thr Val Ser Gly Leu Pro Lys Lys Gln Cys Pro Cys Asp His Phe 70

Lys Gly Asn Val Lys Lys Thr Arg His Gln Arg His His Arg Lys Pro 95 85

Asn Lys His Ser Arg Ala Cys Gln Gln Phe Leu Lys Gln Cys Gln Leu 110 105 100

Arg Ser Phe Ala Leu Pro Leu 115

<210> 1107

<211> 1172

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> gattccc	1107 cata	aagcacatgg	tctaatctgt	tacgtaacag	caagacagcg	tcacctcacc	60
tgttctc	egcc	ctcaaatggg	aacgctggcc	tgggactaaa	gcatagacca	ccaggctgag	120
tatccts	gacc	tgagtcatcc	ccagggatca	ggagcctcca	gcagggaacc	ttccattata	180
ttcttca	aagc	aacttacagc	tgcaccgaca	gttgcgatga	aagttctaat	ctcttccctc	. 240
ctcctgt	ttgc	tgccactaat	gctgatgtcc	atggtctcta	gcagcctgaa	tccaggggtc	300
gccaga	ggcc	acagggaccg	aggccaggct	tctaggagat	ggctccagga	aggcggccaa	360
gaatgt	gagt	gcaaagattg	gttcctgaga	gccccgagaa	gaaaattcat	gacagtgtct	420
gggctg	ccaa	agaagcagtg	cccctgtgat	catttcaagg	gcaatgtgaa	gaaaacaaga	480
caccaa	aggc	accacagaaa	gccaaacaag	cattccagag	cctgccagca	atttctcaaa	540
caatgt	cagc	taagaagctt	tgctctgcct	ttgtaggagc	tctgagcgcc	cactcttcca	600
attaaa	catt	ctcagccaag	aagacagtga	gcacacctac	cagacactct	tcttctccca	660
cctcac	tctc	ccactgtacc	cacccctaaa	tcattccagt	gctctcaaaa	agcatgtttt	720
tcaaga	tcat	tttgtttgtt	gctctctcta	gtgtcttctt	ctctcgtcag	tcttagcctg	780
tgccct	cccc	ttacccaggc	ttaggcttaa	ttacctgaaa	gattccagga	aactgtagct	840
tcctag	ıctag	tgtcatttaa	ccttaaatgc	aatcaggaaa	gtagcaaaca	gaagtcaata	900
aatatt	ttta	aatgtcacag	atcaaaattg	tttccttcaa	atggggtctg	ccaattcaca	960
accaga	tgac	ccattttacc	ctattcactg	cagactgaat	ccagattcta	cacatactta	102
tcccc	accaa	gaccctcact	ctgtctccat	tggcctactt	gttcatcttt	cactcattcg	108
acaaat	ccttt	ctgaggtaag	agcgaggtgg	gacaaaaaa	a aaaaagcata	a ccaatgaacc	114
agacac	caat.c	: ttattaaaqa	taatataggt	tt			117